

3 Arab college students suspended

TEL AVIV, 13 (R)—Three Arab students from the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev at Beersheba have been suspended from their studies for taking part in an illegal demonstration, university authorities said today. One was suspended for two years and the other two for one year. They were demonstrating against the earlier suspension of two leaders of the university's Arab student association. University authorities now have suspended 13 Arab students, including most of the leaders of the student association, for varying periods. A week ago the defence ministry issued administrative orders against eight Arab youths, including two prominent student leaders, confining them to their home villages for six months.

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Begin attacks Carrington, affirms Jerusalem stand

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 13 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin sharply attacked British Foreign Secretary Lord Car-

rington today over his latest remarks about Jerusalem and said that the city was a Jewish capital long before anybody had ever heard of London.

He was referring to a weekend interview by Lord Carrington on Israeli television in which he said it could be a great mistake for Mr. Begin to move his office to Arab east Jerusalem.

The city was annexed by Israel in 1967 war. Mr. Begin's office issued a statement saying: "The British foreign secretary could remember the following:

"It is not his business to advise prime minister of Israel where office should be in Jerusalem, capital of Israel, as it is not the iness of any Israeli citizen to use Mrs. Margaret Thatcher on same subject about London... Jerusalem was the capital, a Jewish capital, long before London became the capital of the Kingdom."

When King David moved the capital of his kingdom from Hebron to Jerusalem... the civilised had not yet heard of the city idon."

Mr. Begin reported tonight Mr. Begin is determined to

move his office to East Jerusalem and has informed Egypt and the United States of his intention.

Quoting government sources, the radio said Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Israel's chief negotiator at talks on Palestinian autonomy, had told the Egyptian and American negotiators of Mr. Begin's decision at recent talks with them in Washington.

The autonomy talks resumed today in Cairo with a meeting at the ministerial level. The talks were suspended by Egypt three months ago, partly because of moves by Israel to make Jerusalem its undivided capital.

The radio reported that U.S. chief negotiator Sol Linowitz had asked Dr. Burg to persuade Mr. Begin not to shift his office.

Mr. Burg replied: "Impossible," the radio said. Interviewed in London, Lord Carrington had said: "I think it would be a great mistake if your prime minister moves there. I think it will make things very much more difficult for your friends and very much easier for your enemies."

Lord Carrington added that Israel could not ignore the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"They're there, they won't go away," he said.

He said Israel would have to talk to the PLO to reach a solution to the Middle East conflict, adding, "what matters is what you get out of the talks, not whom you talk to."

Lord Carrington said a Palestinian state could not be excluded as a solution to the Middle East problem, but not without the agreement of the parties concerned. A settlement could not be imposed on either party, he said.

Foreign press reports last month said that Mr. Begin would soon move his office to Arab land in East Jerusalem. But the prime minister's office said that while a decision had been made to shift the office to a new government complex being built in the eastern sector, such a step was not imminent.

Defeated Lebanon militia chief vows anti-Falangist campaign

UT July 13 (R) — Lebanese militia chief Chamoun, whose forces were defeated in a battle between rival rightist groups, vowed to mount a major political offensive against victorious Falangists. Mr. Chamoun's National Liberal Party (NLP) militia was crushed today when attacked by Maronite Christians from the Falangist Party.

Chamoun said that as many as 530 people in the fighting within the Christian community. Independent estimates now put the death toll around 300.

In an interview with Reuters at a hideout east of Beirut, the NLP militia chief said the political aim would be designed to "save the Christians these blood-thirsty madmen" and that could cooperate in military action against

Lebanon. A spokesman said that "about 100 fighters would face a court martial shortly."

The Falangist victory heralded a realignment of Lebanon's rightist forces.

The Falangists have said they now want to build a united Christian militia with a potential strength of 40,000 men.

But informed Arab sources believe the NLP could join hands with the Marada Brigade of former right-wing president Suleiman Franjeh, who is also bitterly opposed to the Falangists.

Mr. Dany Chamoun's father, former president Camille Chamoun, in a separate interview described last week's fighting as a horrible massacre.

But he ruled out revenge killing. "I am not morally or mentally prepared for new fighting, but politically we are stronger than ever," he said.

Former President Chamoun has set two conditions for mending the rift between the NLP and the Falangists. These were that there be no more bloody incidents, and that NLP political offices be reopened. They were seized by Falangist fighters last Monday.

Mr. Dany Chamoun's 19-year-old daughter Tracy described how she, along with her mother and her grandmother, were trapped in their house as the Falangists shelled it. Tracy was hit by flying shrapnel close to the eye.

His Australian-born wife Patti said they saw mutilated bodies along the road as they were taken off to Falangist headquarters, before being released later. "I'm sure we were the only ones to come out of that area alive," she said.

Israel to muzzle pro-PLO voices

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 3 (Agencies) — The Israeli government approved a bill for legislation Sunday tightening regulations against supporting Palestinian liberation groups.

If the bill passes the Knesset it will be illegal to sing Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) anthems or songs, wear T-shirts raising the PLO or wave PLO flags, said Justice Minister Shmuel

Tamir after a cabinet meeting. But the bill would not outlaw public support for Israel-PLO negotiations or punish those Israelis who urge accepting the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

"Wearing a T-shirt means identifying yourself with a murderous attack on civilians and this is considered illegal," Mr. Tamir said.

He said the law would apply only to Israel and Israeli citizens, Jews and Arabs alike, but would not be applied to occupied Arab territories which are governed by military administration.

The law was principally aimed at campus demonstrations in which pro-PLO Arab students have clashed with conservative Jewish groups, often with fists and clubs.

Mr. Tamir said the government would push the bill through the Knesset at the urging of the Israeli secret service before the Knesset begins its summer recess late this month.

He told reporters: "Those who publicly support terrorist organisations are exactly the same as somebody who stands next to a thief and encourages him."

The new law would not make it an offence to back the PLO in private, he said.

Mr. Ibrahim Nassar, chairman of Arab students at Jerusalem's

Hebrew University, attacked the draft legislation.

"This law means they want the Palestinians to shut up and to indirectly say we identify with Zionism," he said.

Iraq snubbing U.S. requests for renewed diplomatic ties

KUWAIT, July 13 (AP) — Iraq has turned down several requests from the United States to resume diplomatic relations because it still considers the U.S. as the "key enemy of the Arab Nation," Mr. Naim Haddad, speaker of the newly elected Iraqi Parliament was quoted today as saying.

"The key enemy of the Arab Nation is the United States which still supports the Zionist entity militarily, economically and politically, intensifies conspiracies against Arabs and Palestinians and loots Arab oil," the Kuwait daily newspaper *Al Wasat* quoted him as saying in an interview. "Despite repeated requests by the U.S. to re-establish diplomatic relations with us, our political and economic ties are still cut off because we refuse to rebuild relations with aggressive imperialism before it changes its stand toward our people," he was quoted as saying.

Iraq severed diplomatic relations with Washington in the wake of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Mr. Haddad's theme was reinforced elsewhere by Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'doun Hamadi, who was today quoted as saying Iraq favoured nationalising all foreign oil companies and imple-

menting a total boycott of the United States to support the Arab cause. Mr. Hamadi told the Beirut weekly magazine *Monday Morning* Iraq fully supported using oil as a weapon in the Arab struggle against Israel, but was not ready to use it unless all Arab countries agreed to do so.

"When we talk about using the oil weapon in the battle, we're talking about the use of an effective weapon, and Iraqi oil alone would not be effective," he told the English-language magazine.

Mr. Haddad said Iraq, which has criticised the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, maintains "normal and positive" relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, pointing out that there exists a treaty of cooperation and friendship between the two countries, according to the paper.

However, Mr. Haddad repeated the charge that the Iraqi Communist Party had aligned itself with an Iranian-backed underground and "some Kurdish reactionaries" adding that this was the cause of the failure of the Communists to win any seats in the new parliament.

Regional Briefs

BEIRUT, July 13 (R) — Beirut International Airport reopened today after technicians called off a five-day-old strike to support claims for salary increases. An airport spokesman said the decision followed talks between Transport Minister Butros Harb and a committee representing the employees. The government yesterday began using a military airport 60 kilometres east of Beirut for civil aviation after earlier talks broke down. Mr. Harb had warned the technicians they would face legal action and dismissal unless they returned to work. It was their third strike in a month.

KUWAIT, July 13 (R) — Security officials in Kuwait said today they had taken steps to protect newspaper offices following two explosions yesterday at the offices of *Al Rai Al Aam* which killed one person and wrecked the paper's presses. Several people were injured by the explosions, which caused a fire that blazed for two hours. The government spokesman said an anonymous caller had telephoned the Interior Ministry after the incident threatening to take action against other newspapers. Suitable measures to protect them had been taken, the spokesman said. *Al Rai Al Aam*, which published as usual today, said the bombing was an attempt to silence the newspaper. It said that four months ago the Foreign Ministry had told the Interior Ministry there was a threat to the newspaper, and asked why the authorities had not taken protective measures.

JEDDAH, July 13 (R) — Saudi Arabian women will be allowed to work for the government for the first time in the nation's history, a civil service board official has said. Mr. Mohammad Abu Bashit said yesterday a project worked out with the directorate general of girls' education would enable women to work as clerks, translators and typists in an office building to be used only by female staff. The employment of women will be strictly within the tenets of Islamic law and Arab traditions, said Mr. Bashit, a regional director of the civil service board. He added that government departments were being contacted in the hope that they might employ some women.

BAHRAIN, July 13 (R) — Arab health authorities in the Gulf states have approved a joint \$7.3 million radio and television programme to promote public health awareness in the region, a Bahraini official Mr. Mohammad Al Khatib said today. In Kuwait, the cabinet today decided to contribute \$1.4 million as Bahrain's share of the cost of the programme, which the Gulf health ministers adopted at a conference recently. Dr. Khatib, head of Bahrain's Education Department, said the programme's production would begin shortly.

TEL AVIV, July 13 (R) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said strategic cooperation between Egypt and Israel was possible once an overall peace was achieved in the Middle East, the afternoon daily *Yedioth Ahronot* reported here today. The newspaper said President Sadat told an Israeli Middle East expert, Professor Shimon Shamir, during a long interview on Friday that he has permitted the United States to use all the installations it required in Egypt to defend not only the Middle East but the entire Islamic World against Soviet penetration. Asked whether Israel has a role in such a defence system, President Sadat replied: "Yes, but only after an overall peace (in the Middle East) is achieved." Mr. Sadat praised the Israeli people as "enlightened and cultured" and said he was convinced of their sincere desire to achieve a lasting peace.

BEIRUT, July 13 (R) — A Palestinian commando group today warned Turkey its interests would be in danger should it fail to release four detained Arab guerrillas. The warning was contained in a statement by the "Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution" marking the first anniversary of an attack on the Egyptian embassy in Ankara in which two Turkish policemen were killed. An embassy employee also died after jumping from a third-storey window. The typed statement, handed to the Reuters office here, said: "On this occasion we salute the steadfastness of our heroic comrades within Turkish jails and remind the Turkish authorities we will resort to all means to seek their release..." The guerrillas—three Syrians and a Lebanese—surrendered after a two-day siege following mediation by members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which dissociated itself from the operation.

LONDON, July 13 (R) — Ahmad Rashidi Saleh, 60, an editor of the weekly Cairo magazine *Akher Sa'a*, collapsed and died yesterday as he was about to board a plane to return home after a two-month stay in London. He had been here for routine medical examinations for an existing heart condition, friends said. Police said Mr. Saleh collapsed as he was boarding an Egyptian flight to Cairo at Heathrow Airport and was taken to a nearby hospital where he was pronounced dead.

NICOSIA, Cyprus, July 13 (AP) — Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Tureiki arrived in Cyprus Sunday in an effort to act as a mediator to get deadlocked Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot intercommunal talks resumed. Mr. Tureiki came from Amman, where he attended an Islamic conference and a meeting of Arab economy and foreign ministers.

40 states threaten wider boycott Anti-Israeli sanctions urged by Islamic ministers

By Ron Cathell
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, July 13 — Islamic foreign ministers today called on the United Nations to implement sanctions against Israel for its refusal to act on previous U.N. resolutions dealing with Palestinian rights.

against Israel for its refusal to act on previous U.N. resolutions dealing with Palestinian rights.

In a final communique issued today at the end of their three-day extraordinary conference, the foreign ministers of 40 Islamic states also threatened a pan-Islamic boycott of all countries that support Israel.

See text of communique, page 2.

The communique urges Islamic states to sever economic and political ties with any country that recognises Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and gives notice to 13 countries with embassies in the holy city to move them or face similar action. Most of the 13 countries with embassies in Jerusalem are Latin American.

The extraordinary Islamic conference was convened at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to respond to Israeli aggression in the occupied territories and Judaisation in Jerusalem.

The ministers agreed to seek U.N. sanctions against Israel at the July 22 special General Assembly meeting called to discuss Palestine. The sanctions would be applied in accordance with the U.N. Charter, which permits sanctions against any country that does not implement previous U.N. resolutions.

The Islamic countries want Israel to implement all U.N. resolutions dealing with the rights of Palestinians, particularly Resolution 3236 which supports the "inalienable right" of the Palestinians to self-determination.

However, approval of sanctions must be passed in the U.N. Security Council where the United States has the power of veto.

The communique also condemns the United States for its continued support of Israel and threatens the U.S. and all supporters of Israel with a pan-Islamic economic boycott.

At a press conference this morning, the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference Organisation, Mr. Habib Chatti said Israel could

not continue to ignore the United Nations and world opinion without the support of the United States.

"The conference condemned the United States policy and each member will warn the U.S. of the effects this policy will have on American relations and interests with Muslim governments and people," Mr. Chatti said.

"Through pressure and warnings, we might attain results because the United States has interests that we could reach," he said.

The first step would be a warning. The second step would be action, he said. But the foreign ministers put off deciding just what that action would be.

Mr. Chatti has been asked to prepare a list of all countries, firms and individuals which aid Israel. The list will be presented at the next Islamic foreign ministers conference in September and boycott measures will be decided then. Mr. Chatti said the Islamic boycott

would parallel the Arab Boycott of Israel.

The Iranian delegate to the conference, Mr. Ali Shams, called the declarations "toothless resolutions" and urged harsh action. The conference was extended an extra day to hear the Iranian proposals, which sought a halt of oil shipments to countries supporting Israel.

In an address to the conference, Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem said that "actions and not resolutions" should be the aim of the Islamic ministers.

PLO political chief Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi told the conference it should take "practical measures" to support the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories to resist the Zionist aggression. He described Israel's "systematic official terrorism" against Palestinians, particularly since the signing of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.



His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received Mr. Salim Ahmad Salim, president of the U.N. General Assembly. They discussed the role played by Jordan in the activities of the United Nations and developments in the Palestine issue, the Middle East and the U.N. role in achieving a just and lasting peace in the area. Between King Hussein and Mr. Salim is Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi, chief of the royal court, and behind Mr. Salim is Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.



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Where's the action?

EVERY MUSLIM and every Arab, and every person who longs for peace and justice to be realised in the Middle East, owes a vote of appreciation to the Islamic Conference Organisation for staging the special meeting on Palestine and Jerusalem which ended on the first day of Ramadan in Amman.

The Jordanian government is also to be applauded for taking on the task of organising the arrangements for that conference, as well as for the Arab economic and foreign ministers' conferences which preceded it, with all the problems of accommodation, facilities and security that were involved.

Having said that, however, we must confess to feeling a twinge of disappointment, or a slight feeling of anti-climax, as we survey the communique which emerged at the end of the Islamic foreign ministers' meeting.

To be sure, the communique enumerates none but the noblest expressions of the common Islamic and Arab will regarding the question of our captive holy places, our trampled national soil and our enslaved brethren in the occupied territories.

We do not question the efficacy of a ringing reaffirmation at this stage of the Islamic World's commitment to the cause of liberating the occupied territories, foremost among them Arab East Jerusalem.

Nor is it superfluous for the Islamic World to join shoulder-to-shoulder with the mounting Arab and Third World consensus that the Middle East question — at the crux of which is the Palestinian issue with Jerusalem at the forefront — must be presented to the entire international community, through the mechanism of the veto-proof United Nations General Assembly, with a start being made by forcing the world community to implement the measures that it has already enacted to date aimed at bringing Israel and its supporters to account for the Israeli practices of aggression and colonisation.

But is it churlish or immoderate to ask, if the Islamic will and consensus is accordingly so strong, why the Amman conference did not go the next logical step and at least devise a mechanism for applying appropriate and productive international pressure, rather than just promising or threatening or speculating about the possibility of doing so at some point in the future?

Does it not detract from, rather than enhance, the manifestation of Islamic strength and determination, to resolve now only to take up the possibility of diplomatic and economic sanctions at some point in the future?

One gets the distinct impression that there have already been committees and studies and reports and resolutions aplenty on this subject. Even warnings may be now be insufficient, given the gravity of the situation in the occupied territories. A call to action, backed by a specific diplomatic programme, is all to the good. But when will we see some action?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: With the conclusion of the emergency conference of Islamic foreign ministers, a serious text begins throughout the Arab homeland and the Islamic World of the sincerity of the resolutions and recommendations issued in Amman in the last two weeks.

We said about the resolutions of the special session of the Arab Economic and Social Council that they dealt with our holy pan-Arab issue and put forth an ambitious vision of a shining Arab future that would be equal to the great responsibilities of coping with the challenge facing the Arab cause. We also said that ambition alone is not enough to cope with the challenge, and responsible action is required.

We say today that the resolutions and recommendations of the emergency conference of Islamic foreign ministers are ambitious and enthusiastic resolutions, and were appropriately issued from the capital of this country which is central to the confrontation and is the bulwark of the battle with the enemy. The resolutions and recommendations are the more important because they were issued with the beginning of the month of Ramadan, which is reminiscent of the high point of victory and strength in Islamic history.

We also tell the Islamic foreign ministers that regardless of how ambitious or enthusiastic the resolutions are, what is important is their practical implementation in support of Arab and Palestinian rights and to regain Jerusalem, which represents the past, present and future of the Muslims.

In saying farewell to the Muslim ministers, we remind them of the words of the Koran: "You ought to work, because God, his messenger and the faithful will see your work."

AL DUSTOUR: We do not know whether it is through ignorance of the nature of Arab and Muslim rights in the holy city of Jerusalem, or eagerness to find a way out for Prime Minister Begin and Israel from their international isolation, that President Sadat said yesterday that Israel will be admired by the world and appreciated by the Arabs and Muslims if it agrees to have the Arab flag hoisted on Al Aqsa Mosque and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

At the very time when representatives of 40 Islamic states are meeting in Amman to discuss Israeli measures in Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories in order to foil these measures and to liberate the Palestinian people from Israeli injustice, President Sadat comes up with this strange statement which undermines the rights of the Muslims in their holy places, and Jerusalem in particular, by suggesting that the mere hoisting of Arab flags could solve the problem and end the issue of Israeli aggression, thereby making the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem acceptable. Not only does this undermine the rights of the Arabs and Muslims in the Holy City of Jerusalem, it is an attack on the Palestinian people and their historic rights.

Mr. Sadat has conceded Arab and Islamic rights in Jerusalem for a piece of cloth. We tell him, "No, Mr. President. Jerusalem is too big to be reduced to a piece of cloth. It is the living history of sovereignty extending for centuries. It is not an issue of flags to be hoisted here and there, but one of a homeland."



Official text The ICO declaration

AMMAN, July 13 (JT) — Following is the text of the declaration issued by the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) at the conclusion of a two-day

extraordinary meeting of the organisation's foreign ministers which ended here early today.

1. The conference emphasises the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, especially their right to return to their homeland, their right to self-determination without external interference, their right to establish their independent state over their national soil, and their right to pursue their legitimate struggle to liberate their homeland and regain their rights, according to the U.N. resolutions, and under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied Arab land.

2. The conference reaffirms the resolutions of previous Islamic conferences regarding the question of Palestine and the holy city of Jerusalem. More particularly, the conference notes the Security Council Resolution 242. It also emphasises that just peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the complete unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli army from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, in the forefront of which comes Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine. Nor can just peace be achieved without enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights as defined by U.N. resolutions in this respect, particularly Resolutions 236 and 237.

3. The conference condemns both the official and government backed racist, expansionist and terrorist policies and practices by the Zionist authorities in occupied Palestine. The conference considers those policies and practices as a challenge to the will of the Muslim World and an outrageous violation of international law. In this respect, the conference reaffirms that any country supporting the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people and the Islamic shrines in Palestine is an enemy of Islam and the Muslims.

4. The conference confirms the right of all Muslim states to sever all forms of relations with any country approving the Israeli decision to annex the holy city of Jerusalem and declaring it a capital for Israel, and with any country that assists Israel in this respect or moves its embassy to Jerusalem. The conference calls upon all countries which have established their diplomatic missions in Jerusalem, to transfer them out of the city. In case of their non-compliance, the Islamic states, at the twelfth Islamic conference of foreign ministers, shall consider measures to be applied to them, including the severing of diplomatic relations.

5. The conference decides to set up a committee consisting of five legal experts, to consider measures and procedures to be taken in respect of the crimes perpetrated by the Zionist enemy, who is considered a war criminal in occupied Palestine.

6. The conference reaffirms the commitment of member states to extend the necessary support which enables the Arab Palestinian people to prove their presence in their homeland, and calls upon Islamic peoples to par-



ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti reads the text of the communique of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference.

ticipate in that support. It also endorses the housing policy carried out in the occupied territories by the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee for the safeguarding of land and people, and decides to strengthen the economical, social and cultural potentials of Arab nationals in the occupied homeland.

7. The conference condemns the Zionist enemy for its continuous aggression against Lebanon, in particular in South Lebanon, and reaffirms its support to the territorial integrity of Lebanon, its national unity, independence, sovereignty and its right to exercise its legitimate authority over the entire territory of Lebanon.

8. The conference calls upon the U.N. General Assembly, which will convene in a special session devoted to Palestine, to consider ways and means whereby to secure the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the Palestine question, including the imposition of sanctions, in accordance with Article VII of the United Nations Charter, and in particular Resolution 236 which provides a basis for the solution of the Palestine question, since the Security Council has failed to put these resolutions into effect.

9. The conference invites the European Community to suspend the application of its bilateral and collective economic agreements with Israel, in pursuance of the Community's pledge that these agreements would not be enforced in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and with a view to compelling Israel into withdrawing from these territories.

10. The conference condemns the United States' support of the Israeli occupation authorities which persist in establishing settlements and waging aggression in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. It also condemns the stands taken by the United States at international forums in favour of Israel and against Palestinian rights, in a manner which contradicts the U.N. Charter, the U.N. General Assembly resolutions and the Universal Decla-

ANALYSIS

Uncle Sam's naughty nephew

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is by American newspaper columnist Nick Thimmesch. It was distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate and appeared in hundreds of newspapers across the United States.

By Nick Thimmesch

WASHINGTON—Under the right-wing Begin regime, Israel has few friends except other right-wing regimes and its patient protector, the U.S. The rest of the world feels repugnance for the tough-guy methods Begin uses in repressing West Bank Arabs and in stalling the peace process.

For Israel's sake, it is best to tell it like it is. Israel's true friends know that the aggressive West Bank settlements are wrong, that Israeli society is being corrupted by the increasingly cruel military occupation, causing many dedicated supporters like violinist Isaac Stern to warn: "I don't know how long Jews like myself will be able to keep their links with Israel."

Only last week, we had a "man bites dog" story here when Sen. Henry Jackson criticised Begin's settlement policy — a historic first for a senator who never says a bad word about Israel. Another first was a Senate move to cut aid to Israel unless that nation stops the illegal settlements.

Begin's Israel is the spoiled child who badly misbehaves, knowing that its indulgent uncle (the U.S.) will provide a generous allowance (from the U.S. taxpayer) no matter what it does. Israel, as Sen. Adlai Stevenson courageously pointed out, gets 43 per cent of the entire \$4.8 billion U.S. foreign aid package.

Europe, knowing that in an election year most American politicians are too cowardly to make Israel push the peace process (for fear of losing Jewish contributions and votes), launched its own Middle East peace initiative.

It was flawed, but honest, and actually stretched a friendly hand. Begin reacted in the usual paranoid fashion, citing "the German people's heinous, historic crimes against the Jewish people," and lambasting France and Italy for the Vichy and Italian fascist governments of 40 years ago.

When Begin's regime is criticised, he likes to scream "World War II," the surrender at Munich, the Holocaust, and compare the PLO with Nazi stormtroopers.

Such demagogical, guilt-trip irrelevance is disgusting and unworthy of an Israeli prime minister. The vast majority of Europeans were born after Hitler was killed, and had nothing to do with him, except, perhaps, to lose relatives in death camps or in the war (Nazis exterminated millions of non-Jews as well as Jews).

If Begin wants a fresh whiff of fascism, he might look to the Arab West Bank, Israeli, Arab, U.S. and many other documented sources report:

— An escalation of illegal Jewish settlements on Arab lands; confiscation and forced sale of a coercive water policy, denying it to P farmers in favour of Jewish settlers, most hold middle-class jobs in Tel Aviv or Jerusalem.

— Stepped-up ugly violence by the army against Arabs — shootings, beatings, rough-handlings. Also, toleration of Jewish vigilante gangs against Arabs by Jewish police. In 1978, Jewish thugs smashed down Arab-owned shops and Arab-owned houses. Police state actions of sealing off the houses of Arabs suspected of subversion, or whose children are charged with rocks at Israeli police; middle-of-the-night deportations — the dreaded knock door; arresting and jailing people without trial, often imprisoning them for years; "collective punishment," i.e., closing schools, stores, and destroying houses while expelling all inhabitants for the wrongs of a few.

— Denial of civil liberties by suppression of Arabic newspapers; censoring foreign correspondents; imposing repressive curfews; firing and university professors and public officials speaking against the Begin regime; halting strikes and coercing shopkeepers to open their doors to Jewish settlers.

This is only part of it. Increasingly, Israelis are disgusted with the West Bank situation. They want security from Arab invaders, but they also want to live in the Palestinian lands. Many are organising a pan-Arab, the courageous editor of New Orleans, arranging an unprecedented peace conference between Israelis and Palestinians.

The Jewish community in the U.S. stands clear, but recently writer Miko brought two deported Palestinian mayors to Washington's Temple Sinai to give with the congregation. The meeting was a smoke bomb, a threatening cord of Jewish Defence League troopers, and heckling. Other Jewish intellectuals, legendary I. F. Stone, also believe in Palestinian dialogue.

When Begin took office, I urged he given a chance to work for peace. He is Israel's hope now is its sturdy free press. A body of Israeli thinkers calling for the deplorable West Bank situation, a number of thoughtful Jews in Europe, U.S. willing to break silence.

The Palestinian problem must be resolved for Israel's sake, and to unburden Uncle Sam's naughty nephew he is protecting.

Israel bans 63 more books in West Bank

TEL AVIV, July 13 (R) — Israel has banned the sale and distribution in the occupied West Bank of 63 locally-written books considered hostile to Israel, military officials said today.

They said the banned list, which included Palestinian nationalist poetry and a "distorted" history of the region, had been distributed to West Bank libraries and bookshops.

Israel has forbidden the sale of hundreds of books considered anti-Israeli on the West Bank since it took over the region in 1967.



Minister of Culture and Youth Maher Hikat meets with members of Jordan's Olympic squad.

Olympic shooting team leaves for Moscow today

AMMAN, July 13 (R) — Jordan's shooting team, which will participate in the Moscow Olympics, is due to leave for the Soviet capital today. The team met today with Minister of Culture and Youth Maher Hikat.

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Minister of Social Affairs In'am Mufti talks to reporter on 4 for Copenhagen.

Mufti to Copenhagen for conference on women

AMMAN, July 13 (JT) — Minister of Social Development In'am Mufti left for Copenhagen today to take part in the United Nations World Conference on Women which opens there tomorrow. She said in a statement on departure at Amman airport that the conference delegates, numbering about 3,000, will review women's achievements over the past five years and will consider programme to last.

Describing the conference as very important, Mufti said it will working papers on the Palestinian women. It accompanied by a delegation of the ministries of education and labour, the Jordanian and the Jordanian.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Book and Photograph exhibition

An exhibition of pictures and books depicting the life of the Soviet Union is being held by the University of Jordan in cooperation with the Soviet Cultural Centre. The books play deal with economic, social, educational and religious life of Muslim people in various Soviet republics. The exhibition is open at the centre, near Third Circle, Amman, during office hours, and will run until today.

Painting exhibition

The Department of Culture and Arts, under the patronage of the Minister of Culture and Youth presents an exhibition of paintings by Omar Hamdan. The exhibition is open during office hours from 4 to 5:30 p.m. at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth and will run through July 17.

Under the patronage of

H.E. the Minister of Culture and Youth
The Culture and Arts Department
will organise

the exhibition of Painter Omar Hamdan. The exhibit will be open from 6:00 p.m. Thursday July 10, 1980 until July 17, 1980 at the Ministry of Culture and Youth, Shmeisani.

Free entry.

هكذا في الأصل

Jordan Times

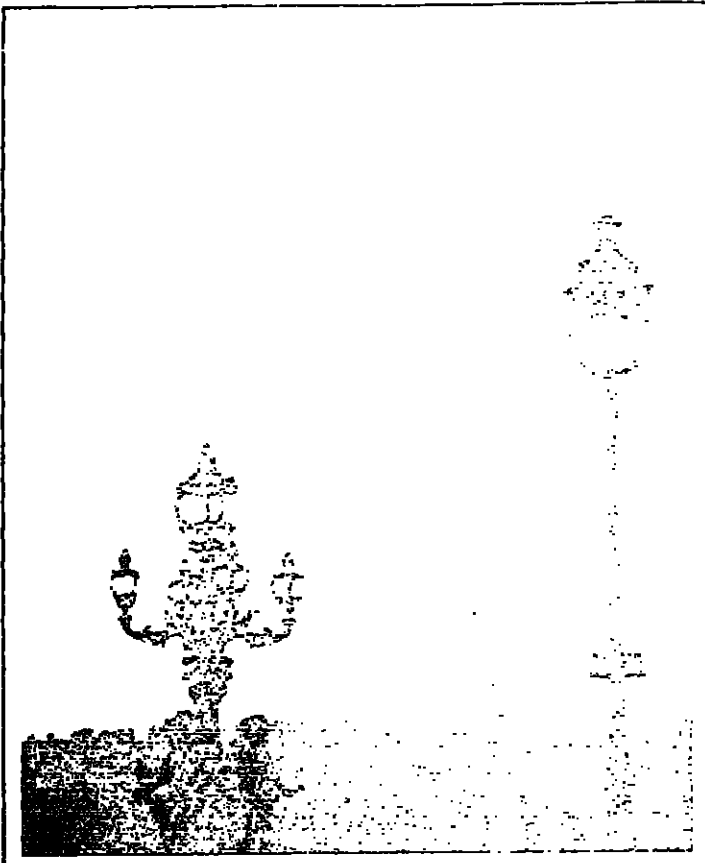
An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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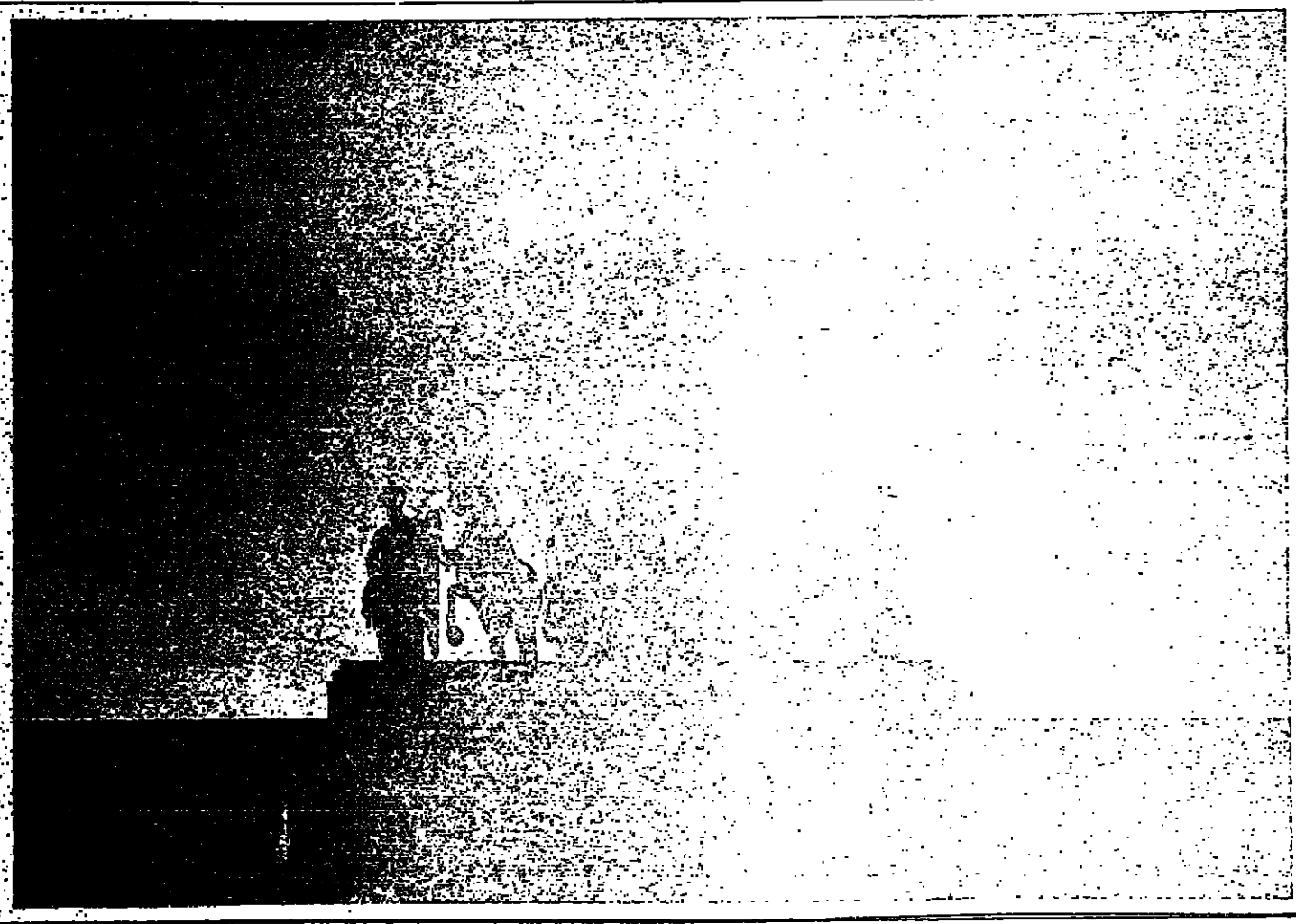
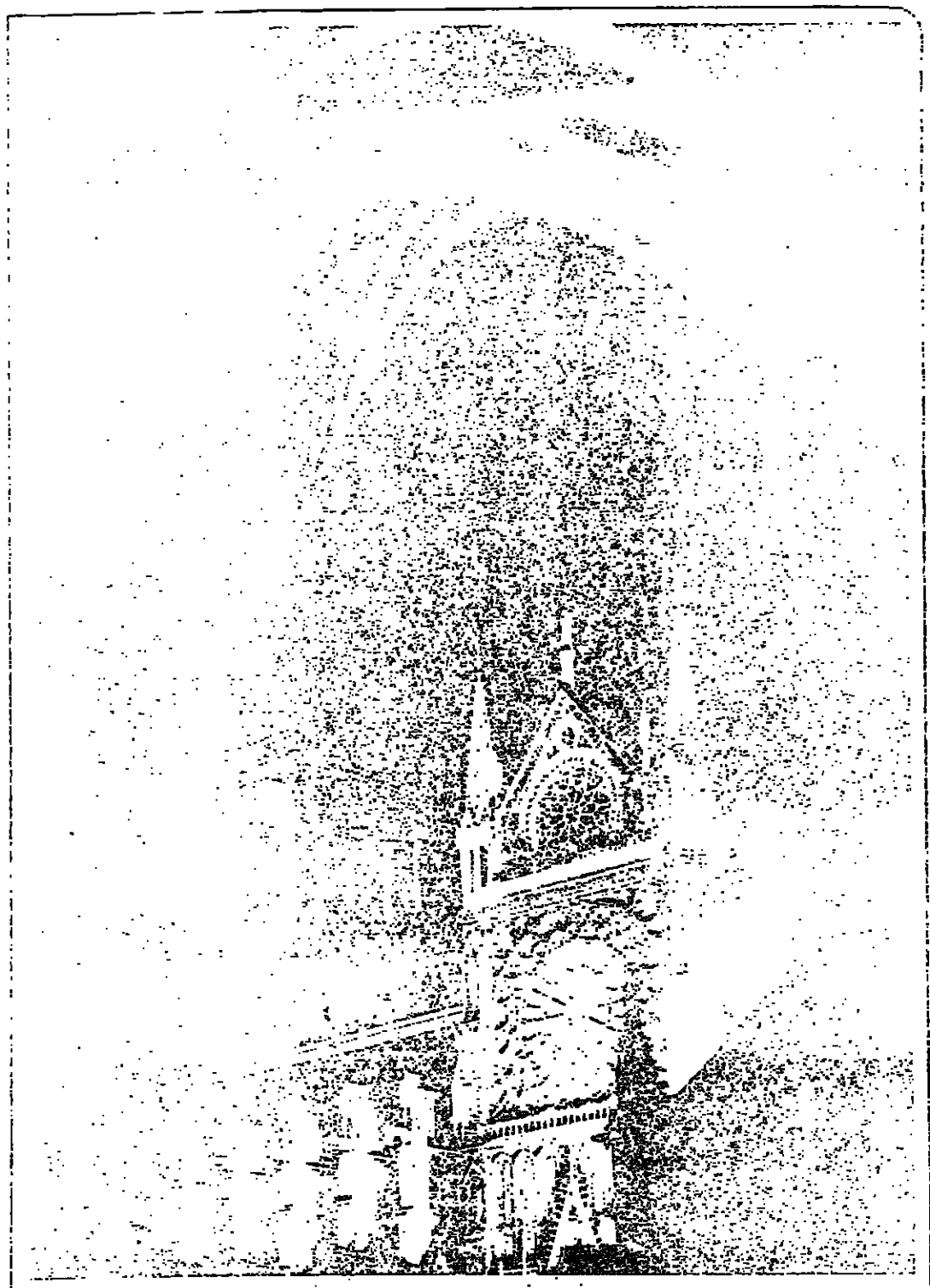
an, July 14, 1980

A Special Report on Jordanian-French Relations

Published by the Jordan Press Foundation



Jordan
&
France
Vive l'amitié



France and Jordan: A deep-rooted diplomatic partnership

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN—In the world of diplomacy, it is rare to find two countries with relations as good as those enjoyed between France and Jordan during the past seventeen years, according to the French Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Claude Harel.

"In the life of two countries, there are almost always some difficulties, but we have not even had minor ones with Jordan. Since the time of former French President Charles de Gaulle there has not been a scratch in the foundation of the relations between the two countries. This is exceptional — if not unique — enough to be mentioned," he told the Jordan Times in a recent interview. He added: "To appreciate Franco-Jordanian relations you must see them also with their true meaning and in their true context."

It was after Algerian independence in 1962 that France appeared to the Arab World not only as a possible diplomatic partner but above all as a useful friend who could help to build and maintain a fragile regional balance, threatened by the rival influences of the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

The first Arab leader to acknowledge this role for France was His Majesty King Hussein, recalled Mr. Harel. The King went to Paris in 1963 and met with General de Gaulle.

"The King, with great political foresight, was the first to recognise that Gen. de Gaulle had done the best he could in Algeria. We were

very touched by his visit," said the Ambassador, who served with the French High Commission in Algeria in 1962.

After King Hussein broke the ice, relations between France and the Middle East rapidly improved. The Embassy here reopened in 1965. At the end of the Arab-Israeli war of 1967, the Arabs had solid proof that France had a just and comprehensive understanding of the Middle East problem.

It is significant that a few months after the war of 1967, Gen. de Gaulle said, with uncanny prescience, at a press conference that Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza could not continue "without oppression, repression, expulsions and a resistance will appear against it which will be called terrorism." He was the first to stress the necessity of a global settlement based on the recognition of Israel as well as the recognition of the Arabs' legitimate rights.

"This proves that the accusation that France's position in the Middle East is determined by the oil crisis which appeared only in 1973 is totally groundless," the French Ambassador said.

"France had a political appreciation of the Middle East problem very early. It started with de Gaulle and has deepened since that time. The foundations of our policy were laid long ago. Our stand for an overall and just settlement in the Middle East is not new and we have been very faithful to it," Mr. Harel summed up.

France's policy continued under the presidency of Mr. Georges Pompidou when the country played an active part in bringing about the European Economic Community (EEC) declaration affirming the legitimate



rights of the Palestinians soon after the October war in 1973.

In 1974, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, just after his election, became the first European Leader to speak of a homeland for the Palestinians. Later on, he insisted that the Palestinians should not be treated as refugees but as a people with a right to self-determination. In the meantime, Mr. Sauvagnargues, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, met that same year with Mr. Yasser Arafat in Beirut, "the first step of its kind," the French Ambassador noted. In 1975, the first European Information Bureau for the Palestinian Liberation Organisation was opened in Paris.

In March 1980, Jordan received the first official visit from a French Head of State. At the end of the visit of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the two leaders issued a joint communique affirming their agreement on a great number of political points, including, above all, the Middle East problem.

The visit, however, also focused on economic, trade and cultural relations. A review was made of the two financial protocols France has signed with Jordan. The first, signed in 1977, gave a credit of JD 17 million for the construction of the fertilisers factory in Aqaba. The second, signed last year, gave Jordan a credit of JD 20 million for modernisation of its telecommunication system.

Mr. Harel sees these two protocols, more than the increase in trade figures, as the "very significant" development in economic relations between the two countries in the past five years. He predicted that yet another protocol will be signed in the near future to strengthen the basis for further development of commercial relations.

s further evidence of the growth of relations, he pointed out the increase in

the size of the French community here from about 375 five years ago to over 550 today. It will increase even more as the telecommunications project gets underway.

"Although our community is small, I have testimony from very high levels that the role we are playing in the development of Jordan is greatly appreciated. The French enjoy working with the Jordanians and vice versa. It is very encouraging to see that, now, every time there is a tender here at least one French firm is competing. This was not the case three years ago," he said.

In the area of commercial activity, French exports to Jordan have increased a remarkable 700 per cent in the past five years. From being the ninth largest exporter to Jordan in 1978, France moved up to seventh place last year.

Jordanian exports to France, however, remain modest and have stagnated



a bit in the past few years. "There is a structural deficit in high proportion in the trade between the two countries," the Ambassador said. He pointed out that France has difficulties in increasing its purchase of Jordanian phosphates — the Kingdom's main export item — because of its longstanding contracts with other countries exporting the same mineral. He is hopeful, though, that as Jordan undergoes greater industrialisation and diversification of its products, its exports to France will increase.

He added that the basis for trade between Jordan and France is an agreement made in 1974 with the European Economic Community. While it is not specific with regard to France, but common to all nine of the EEC countries, "its commercial policy and tariff preference must play an important role in the development of trade relations" between France

and Jordan, he said. Cultural relations between the two countries are governed by a bilateral agreement on cooperation within a cultural and technical framework made in 1965. However it has been in the past five years that these relations have really blossomed. "It gives me high satisfaction that they have increased so quickly in such a satisfactory way," he commented.

The starting point for the awakening of these relations, he said, was the agreement signed in 1975 between the French Mapping Group and the Jordan National Geographic Centre here which will go into full operation in two years. So far 200 Jordanian experts in photography have been or are being trained in France.

Two years ago Jordan Television began a French language service staffed by three French journalists. Its success has been surprising, considering that English is the most common second language here. Since it began broadcasting, annual enrolment in language courses at the French Cultural Centre has risen from 350 to 650 students.

"We are trying to expand the centre because the price for our success is that it has become too small," said Mr. Harel, who admits that "when I arrived in Jordan a year ago I was surprised at the relatively large number of Jordanians who speak French."

There are now 10,000 students in secondary school studying French. Some 135 students are now studying in France on scholarship grants.

"It would be desirable to see more students in France but our diplomas are not recognised at the level they should be. This is a point we must insist on because it is

an obstacle to the development of our cooperation. It is a pity because very advanced being the third power in offering, for example, good studies in technology," the ambassador said.

A devotee of history, the Ambassador has a particular interest in the area of French cultural cooperation: archaeology. He is a member of the Institute of Archaeology of the Near East in Paris, which he joined in 1977. Three members of the Kingdom by this year.

Mr. Harel was Ambassador to May 1979. He began his diplomatic career serving with the French High Commission in 1963. Afterward, he was posted as secret adviser in the French Embassy in London for three years before returning to Paris to serve as a counsellor in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Before being appointed Ambassador to Jordan, he worked as a spokesman for the Ministry of Information.

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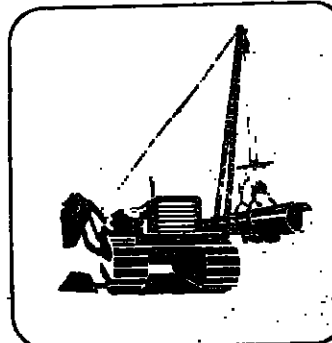
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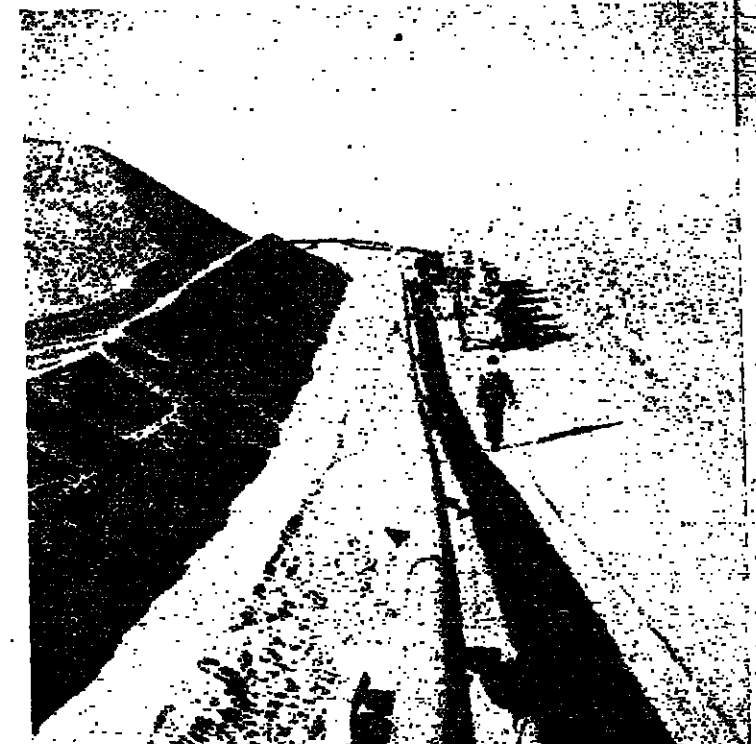
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France, Jordan have identical views, shared interests

TOR'S NOTE: Following is a message to the people of Jordan from French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet, on the occasion of July 14.

MONTHS AGO, the head of state was on state visit to Jordan. President Giscard d'Estaing's coming to Amman was a response to His Majesty King Hussein's visit to France in December 1978. It showed the high confidence and friendship which France feels for Hussein. It showed the deep interest France has in Jordan which is to the intelligence of its people, has me, under the leadership of its sovereign, a firm, fast expanding. It underlined Jordan's role in the Arab World, heart of a region that has suffered for 30 years, as well as attention which the government pays to Hussein's views and to unrelenting efforts in to pave the way for in this essential part of the world.

While the political views of France and Jordan have long been identical, their economic and cultural relations started developing more recently. We are happy to see that your country is now represented in France, by the officials in charge of its various fields of activity who visit us, as well as by its students in our universities. Further exchange and meeting opportunities will appear as result of the impending setting up in Paris of the Institute of the Arab World, in the activities of which our two countries will take an active part.

France, on its part, takes a keen interest in Jordan and indeed has become its seventh commercial partner. French firms and nationals are now present in areas essential to your country's future. The teaching of our language is progressing. Our cultural presence is intensifying in your universities and TV programmes.

But these exchanges do not quite match the high quality of our political relations, the dynamism of our economies and the richness of our cultures. Our two countries should further endeavour to make themselves better known to each other. They should deepen



French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet

their cooperation, open up new areas for their common ambitions.

With my thanks to the Jordan Times for taking the initiative of publishing this special issue which gives a true image of France, as a country aware of its responsibilities and oriented to the future I convey to Jordan, a very old and close friend, a message of faithfulness, hope, progress and peace.

Jean Francois-Poncet

France takes the lead in Europe's Mideast diplomacy

AMMAN—President Valery Giscard d'Estaing became the first French head of state to visit Jordan when he stopped here on an official three-day visit during a ten-day tour of the Middle East in March.

The tour was designed to strengthen diplomatic and economic ties with the region. His top aides, including a number of ministers who accompanied him, signed agreements for French-Arab cooperation in economy, politics, oil, trade and technology with the various countries on their itinerary. These were Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Qatar and Saudi Arabia in addition to Jordan.

But it was in diplomacy that the French president best showed his renowned panache. He broke fresh diplomatic ground at the start of his visit in Kuwait by endorsing the principle of Palestinian self-

determination within the framework of an overall self-determination with the framework of an overall Middle East peace agreement.

This statement was quickly followed by a similarly spectacular one near the end of his visit here, at a state banquet given by His Majesty King Hussein in honour of the President and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing. This statement was to the effect that the Palestine Liberation Organisation must play a part in peace negotiations.

The two statements were affirmed the following day in a communique the French president issued jointly with the King.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's declarations had an immediate impact on the European diplomatic community. West Germany and Britain quickly backed the president's call for Pales-



French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing

tinian self-determination. Within days after his statement in Amman, Austria granted official status to the PLO envoy stationed there.

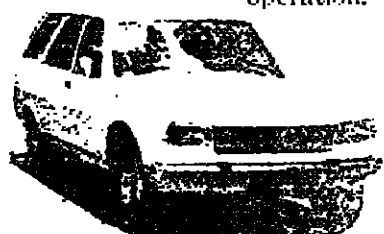
Both principles were later embodied in the declaration on the Middle East made at the summit meeting of the leaders of the European Economic Community in Venice last month. Jordan welcomed the statement as a "positive step", while urging the Common Market countries "to move in practical union" to help achieve peace in the region.

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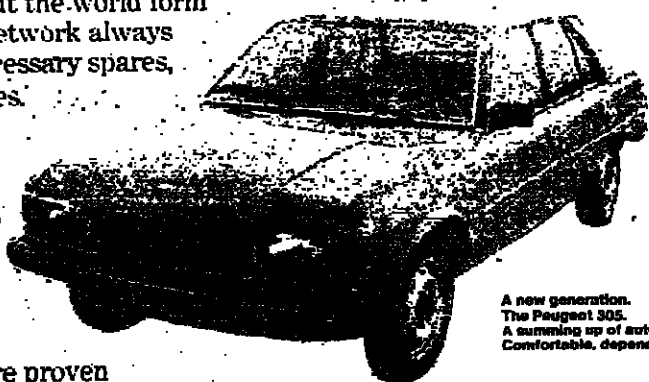
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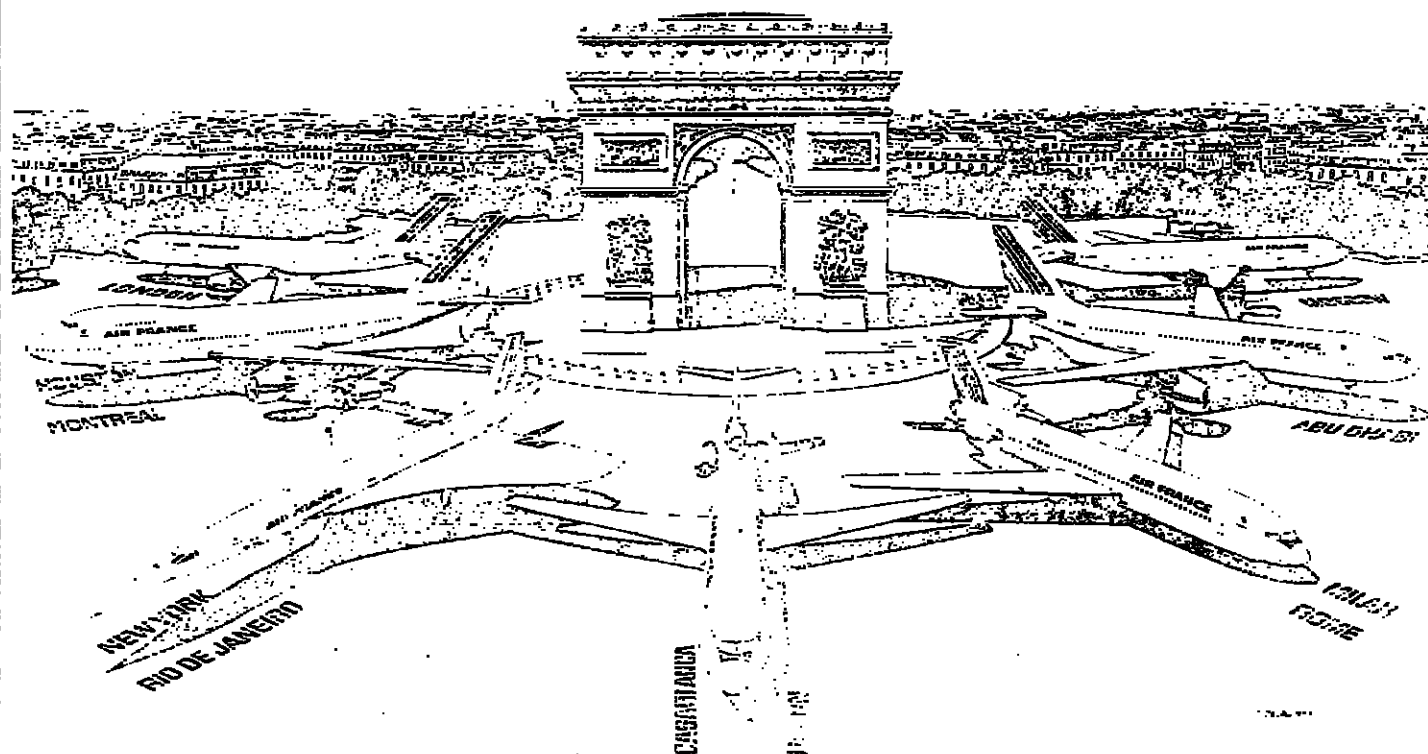


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JORDANIAN-FRENCH BUSINESS ROUNDUP

INVESTMENTS

Compagnie Generale de Climatization - Compagnie General de Chauffe

Compagnie Generale de Chauffe has a minority participation in the capital of the Jordanian Compagnie de Climatization, which installs and maintains heating and air conditioning units. It specialises in unusual climate control and related works.

The company was established in 1978 and has installed air conditioning units in the new telephone exchanges in Wadi Seer, Marka, Suweileh and Aqaba as well as in computer rooms at army headquarters and the Royal Jordanian Air Force.

Its latest project is the installation of a steam production unit for laboratory use at the agricultural department of the University of Jordan.

The total production of the company invoiced to date is JD 200,000.

Jordan-French Insurance Company - Abeille-Paix

Negotiations began in 1975 between the founder of the Jordan French Insurance Co., the late Sharif Nasser Ibn Jamil, and Abeille-Paix, France's second largest insurance company. The company was registered and began operating in 1976.

A Franco-Jordanian partnership, 25 per cent of the firm's JD 250,000 capital was put up by Abeille-Paix. Two of its seven board members are representatives of the French company; the rest are Jordanian. The company is listed on the Amman stock exchange.

After only four years of operation, the partnership now claims over ten per cent of the annual premium income in Jordan. Last year premium income came to JD 1.2 million, compared with JD 630,000 in 1978.

The Jordan French Insurance Company handles all classes of direct insurance except life insurance. In addition to its Amman headquarters, the company maintains branches in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Irbid, Zarqa, Ma'an and Aqaba. It also maintains a special

branch at the Amman airport that offers flight and travel insurance, the only company here to do so.

In 1976 and 1977, 100 per cent of its reinsurance was handled through Abeille-Paix; it has since diversified into the international market.

Jordan Pipe Mfg. Co., (JPMC) - DMS/Valloirec

DMS/Valloirec supplied the expertise and machinery for JPMC, of which it is a shareholder.

JPMC, the first company to be listed on the Amman financial market, began producing steel pipes in late 1977. It now produces 12,000 tons annually, and began exporting its products to Iraq last year.

Sofraco - Breguet-Seara

Sofraco -- Societe Franco-Arabe de Construction Ltd. -- was established in 1978 to build self-sufficient communities incorporating features not usually found here such as tennis courts and swimming pools. The concept is a new one for housing in Jordan.

Its present project is "Paradise City," a community being built in a joint venture with Breguet -- to be located west of Amman off the Suweileh-Eighth Circle road. Construction on the project began in 1979 in cooperation with the French company, which is providing technical and supervisory assistance.

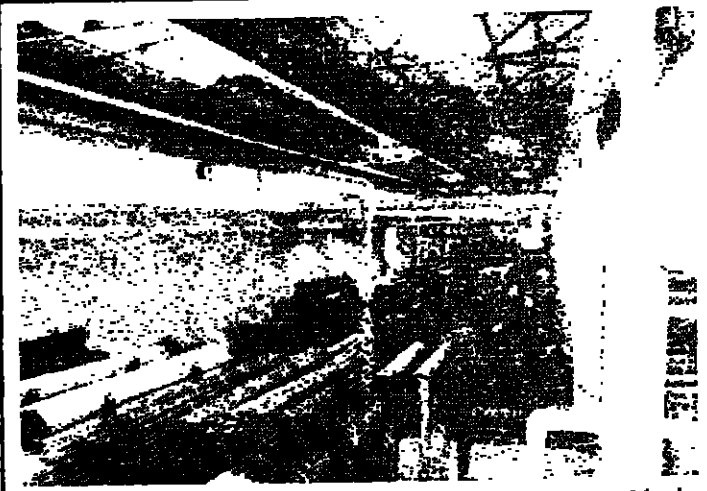
The government issued the only zoning permit of its kind for this project, which will consist of 60 villas and is scheduled for completion in mid-1982.

Many of the materials to be used in the construction of "Paradise City" have been imported from France. All homes will include landscaping and easy access to a swimming pool, tennis courts and shopping area.

CONTRACTORS

Drysas Equipment

Drysas is under a JD 260,000 contract with the Jordan National Geographic Centre to do all the electro-mechanical work for a new geographic centre on the premises of the Royal Scientific Society. The JD 2



Jordan Pipe Manufacturing Company factory in Marka.

million centre is scheduled for completion next year. The local consultant for Drysas is Sigma Consulting Engineers.

French Mapping Group (FMG), also known as IGN-Cofet

FMG signed an agreement with the Jordanian government in 1975 for a five-year programme to train technicians in Jordan, as well as engineers in France, for map-making. At present there are six French experts from FMG teaching technicians at the Jordan National Geographic Centre in Zarqa.

During this period, FMG has undertaken a number of mapping projects with various government departments for JD 1 million worth of contracts. It has completed the first-order geodetic network of the country and is working on the second order.

Forclum

Forclum is under a JD 1.9 million contract signed in October 1979 with the Ministry of Transport to do the high-voltage lighting for the main sub-station at the Queen Alia International Airport. The work includes the installation of two generators. Forclum also has projects in Egypt and Iraq.

Fougerolle

Fougerolle signed a JD 5 million contract with the Royal Medical Services in December 1978 to build the 100-bed Queen Alia Heart Institute at the King Hussein Medical Centre. The Royal Corps of Engineers is supervising the contract as a representative of the Royal Medical Services.

Someco

Someco signed a JD 8.25 million contract with the Amman Water Supply and Sewerage Authority on Oct. 14, 1979 to build a 100-kilometre pipeline to bring water from Azraq oasis to Amman. Two local sub-contractors are assisting on

the project: Electrical Contracting Office will be doing the electro-mechanical work at the main complex in Azraq and Zughbaba will be doing the civil works along the pipeline.

The pipeline will run from a 5,000 cubic metre reservoir in Azraq along the Zarqa-Amman highway to the Ain Ghazzal pumping station near the Amman airport. It will provide 10,000 cubic metres of water annually to the capital. The contract includes the cost of staff accommodation and board at the main complex six kilometres west of Azraq.

Someco's previous work in Jordan includes a JD 3 million contract made with the Water Supply Corporation in 1975 for water projects in Najil-Tafleh and Ma'an. Work was completed in 1978 and included installation of pipelines and pumping and power stations.

Spie-Batignolles

Spie-Batignolles began work on the erection of a fertiliser complex in Aqaba in September 1977 after signing a \$300 million contract with the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company.

The company is widely represented in the Middle East. It has contracted for a liquefied petroleum gas plant in Abu Dhabi, airports in Iraq and Syria, pumping stations and pipelines in Iraq and a generating station of 300 megawatts total power in Syria.

Thomson-CSF

The Telecommunications Corporation signed a contract in May last year with a Thomson-CSF subsidiary, Thomson-CSF Telephone, for the purchase and installation of a computerised switching centre.

The MT 20 fully electronic national and international transit exchange will provide Jordan with an automatic access international switching network and other new services.

Scheduled for completion at the end of this year, the switchboard will automatically connect telephone exchanges within Jordan and to all other countries with similar telephone exchange capabilities. As soon as enough extra telephone lines are added to the system, callers will be able to dial direct to other Arab states and Europe.

AGENCIES

Air France

Air France initiated its Amman-Paris line in 1977 with two flights a week using Boeing 707s. Two years later it opened an agency here, and soon afterwards replaced one of the Boeing 707 flights with an Airbus.

The airline plans to have two flights a week with the Airbus as of June 25, 1981. Since 1965, the general agent here for Air France has been Air France on Prince Mohammad Street.

Banque Nationale de Paris (BNP)

BNP has established a representative office in Amman which will officially open at the end of 1980. It also has several representative offices and branches in other Arab countries.

On April 16 BNP signed an agreement arranged through the French government with the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) for a JD 20 million soft loan to finance the extension of the telephone and telex system. The representative office



Workers checking Azraq-Amman water pipeline laid by SOMECO for AWSA.

serves French companies with projects in Jordan. It hopes to expand its business with the private sector as well as with the government. It may change its status to a branch office, depending on the Central Bank of Jordan's policy and how business goes. It is looking forward to the release of the new five-year plan for indicators on the future of its business here.

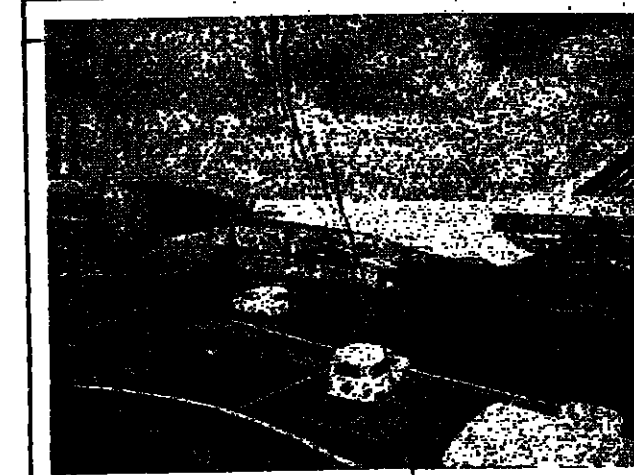
Clin-Midy International

Clin-Midy is the third largest laboratory in France, with a wide scope of activity touching all aspects of welfare, particularly those related to pharmaceuticals. It is represented in more than 100 countries through-

out the world in Africa, the Middle East, South America and, in mid-1979, it opened a regional Middle East office which covers 14 countries in Amman. The company's spokesmen because it is a rapid commercial connection with Arab countries.

Union des Assurances Paris (UAP)

UAP opened an office here in 1975 offering types of direct insurance except life insurance. French firms with pre-arranged contracts through which has 1,700 agencies world-wide.



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مكتبة الأصل

France-Jordanian trade

Few countries have increased their exports to Jordan as dramatically as France has during the past years. From 1975 to 1979, they rose 350 per cent in the past two years alone, and exports here have almost 60 per

cent at the same time, France increased its share of the Jordanian market from three per cent three years ago to 3.7 per cent in 1979. France was the largest exporter to Jordan in 1979, moving up from fifth place the previous year.

The volume of French exports to Jordan is the greatest of any other country, followed by equipment, half of which is intermediate and finally, agricultural products. The fastest growing sector, followed by the rest, is the service sector.

As a whole, though, all types of exports have gone enormous, as a positive sign of the growth of the Jordanian economy.

Leading items in the order of value, are: cast iron, steel, sugar and confectionery products, electrical appliances, milk, motor vehicles and other goods.

A picture of Jordanian exports to France, however, is not so rosy. Last year Jordanian imports from France (in thousands of dollars)

	1979	1978	1977
Jordanian imports from France (thousands of dollars)	26,876	16,839	13,424
Jordanian exports to France (thousands of dollars)	89.5	266.4	506.2

dan had a JD 26.8 million trade deficit with its Gallic trading partner. This deficit has been steadily growing over the past five years.

The principal factor behind the decrease of Jordanian exports is the drop in sales of phosphates, which constituted 65 per cent of total exports to France last year. In 1979, France bought JD 56,842 worth of phosphates, only a quarter of what it had bought the previous year.

In recent years, France has given preference in its purchases of phosphates to countries with which it shares long traditions of cultural links. It remains to be seen whether the decline in phosphate purchases will be made up for by purchases of other goods after Jordan begins producing it next year.

Although the French have contributed heavily to the construction of the fertiliser plant in Aqaba, they have yet to sign a trade agreement for the finished product.

Other items France imports from Jordan are hides for the production of leather, and some agricultural products.

Although the trade gap between the two countries is large, it is much smaller than the gap between Jordan and many of its other major trading partners. The other fact mitigating the trade gap is that France is the largest western importer of Jordanian goods after Italy, to which it ceded first place in 1978.

France helps erect one of 'pillars' of Jordan's economy

AMMAN-France is involved in a big way with the second largest industrial project now underway in Jordan - the construction of a chemical fertiliser plant.

Like the larger potash project on the Dead Sea, the fertiliser plant represents a big step forward in Jordan's efforts to shift from the mere extraction of its raw materials to their processing into a finished product.

In 1978 the Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company (JFIC) selected a French company, Spie Batignolles, as general contractor for the \$300 million project to provide basic and detailed engineering, procurement services, supervision of construction and erection and commissioning of the plant and ancillary units.

The French government has pitched in to help the project with a \$43 million soft loan for the purchase of French goods and services. The loan was arranged through France's first financial protocol with Jordan, which was signed in 1977.

"At full capacity, the fertiliser plant will process 1.3 million tons of Jordanian raw phosphate rock into 740,000 tons of diammonium phosphate and 105,000 tons of phosphoric acid annually. It will also be capable of producing 3,600 tons a day of sulphuric acid.

The phosphate rock used will come from the Hasa mines situated some 200 kilometres north of the plant site. Sulphur and ammonia, however, are two raw materials that will have to be imported.

JFIC has already contacted a number of Arab countries about the supply of these materials. The Arab World can meet the total requirements of the plant, which are estimated at 365,000 tons of sulfur and 167,000 of

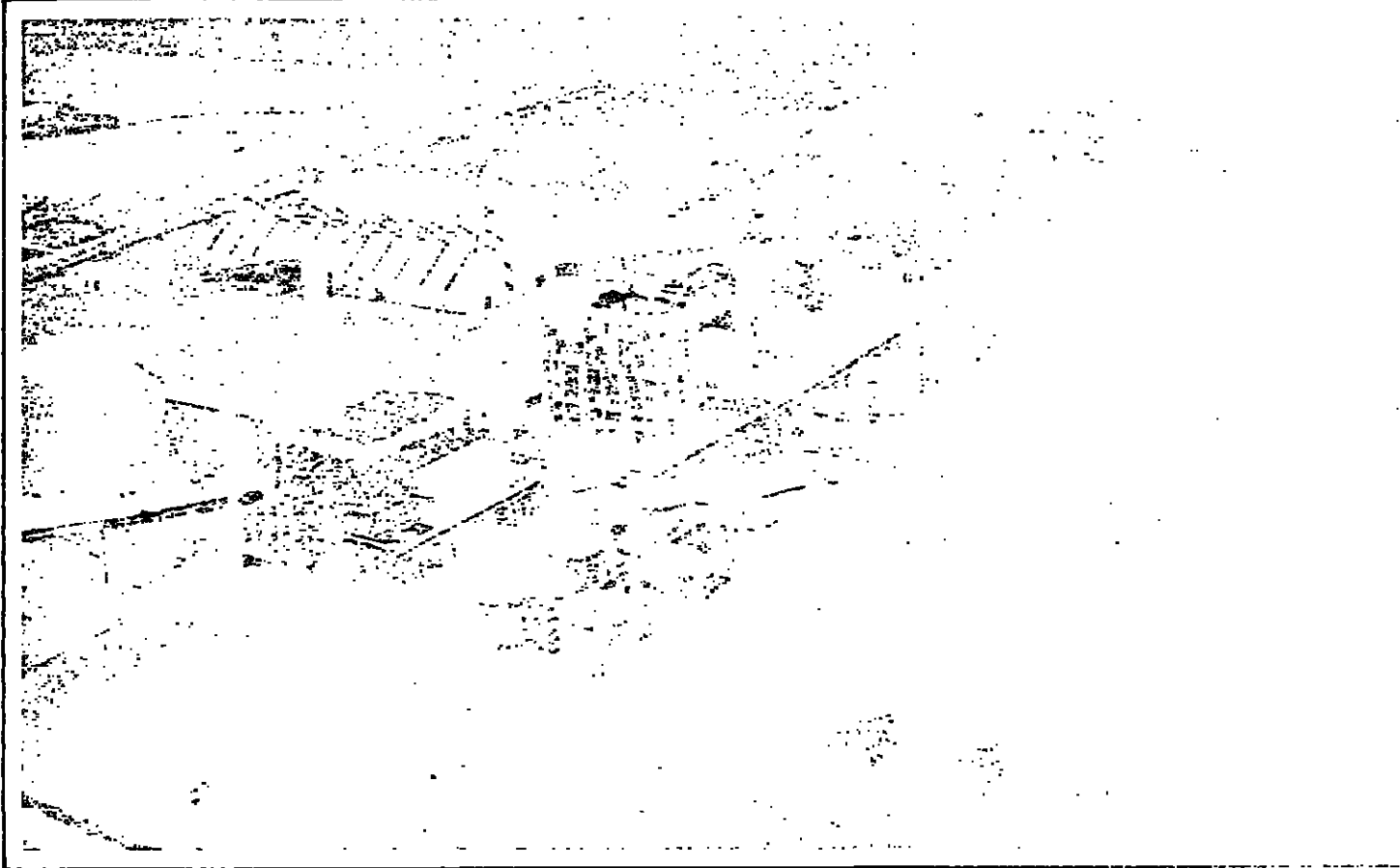
ammonia annually.

The fertiliser complex consists of two units for sulphuric acid, one for phosphoric acid, two units for diammonium phosphate fertiliser granules, warehouses for products and raw material, boilers for steam and electricity generation, sea water pumping units for cooling and civil works including buildings for plants and administration.

Spie Batignolles has finished the engineering design for the manufacturing units. It has signed contracts for procurement of the required equipment and machinery, and some shipments have already arrived on site. In September, the company will sponsor training in France for 200 engineers and technicians who will eventually run the complex.

A special two-berth \$72 million port is also part of the project but it is being paid for, and is the property of, the Jordanian government for use by JFIC as well as the Arab Potash Company for export of products and import of raw materials. The port will be able to accommodate a 50,000-ton and a 30,000-ton ship simultaneously. Its construction by the West German contractors Zublin is well under way.

According to Dr. Mahmoud Mardi, general manager of JFIC, work is progressing on civil works for the plants and marine terminal, as well as erection of structures, storage tanks, warehouses and other facilities. Twenty-two foreign and local sub-contractors are engaged in the execution of the project in addition to Spie Batignolles and the technical assistant, Mitsui Toatsu Chemical Corporation of Japan.



Model of fertiliser processing plant for JFIC now under construction in Aqaba

Together, Dr. Mardi said, these companies employ more than 1,800 people on the project, which is progressing according to schedule.

The mechanical completion and commissioning of the project are slated for September 1981. Following a three-month testing period, the complex is expected to begin producing fertilisers in early 1982.

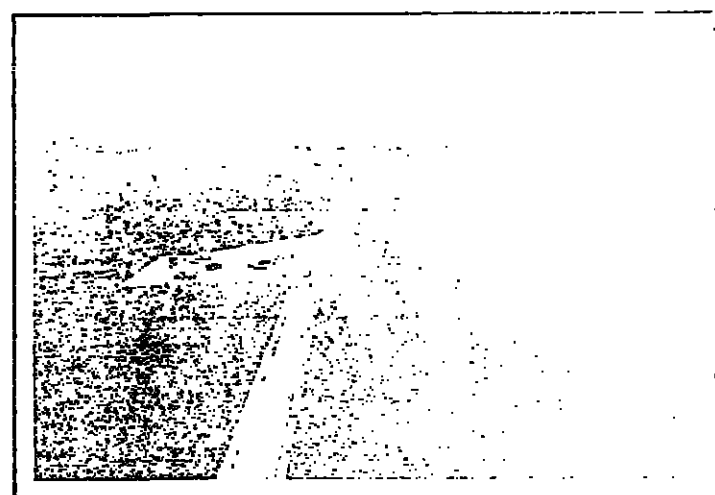
In the first year of production, the plant will operate at 55 per cent capacity. This will be raised to 75 per cent the second year and 90 per cent the third year. In the fourth year after the plant begins operations it will be running at full capacity. Spie Batignolles will remain with the project until it reaches

this point.

In January this year JFIC signed contracts with two companies for marketing of the fertilisers abroad. Jordan, Mr. Mardi said, will use less than half of one per cent of the plant's output. An American firm, Woodward and Dickerson, will market west of Suez and a Japanese firm, Mitsubishi, east of Suez.

When in full production, the fertiliser complex is expected to generate \$200 million a year in revenue and to employ 600 people on a permanent basis in Aqaba. Housing projects are already under way to accommodate the influx of employees.

The fertiliser complex is "one of the pillars of Jordan's economy," Mr. Mardi



Specially constructed loading pier for the plant, one of the kind in the Middle East, for raw materials. It will upgrade our indigenous raw materials and increase our revenues. He predicts a bright future for Jordan's fertiliser industry. "According to a study



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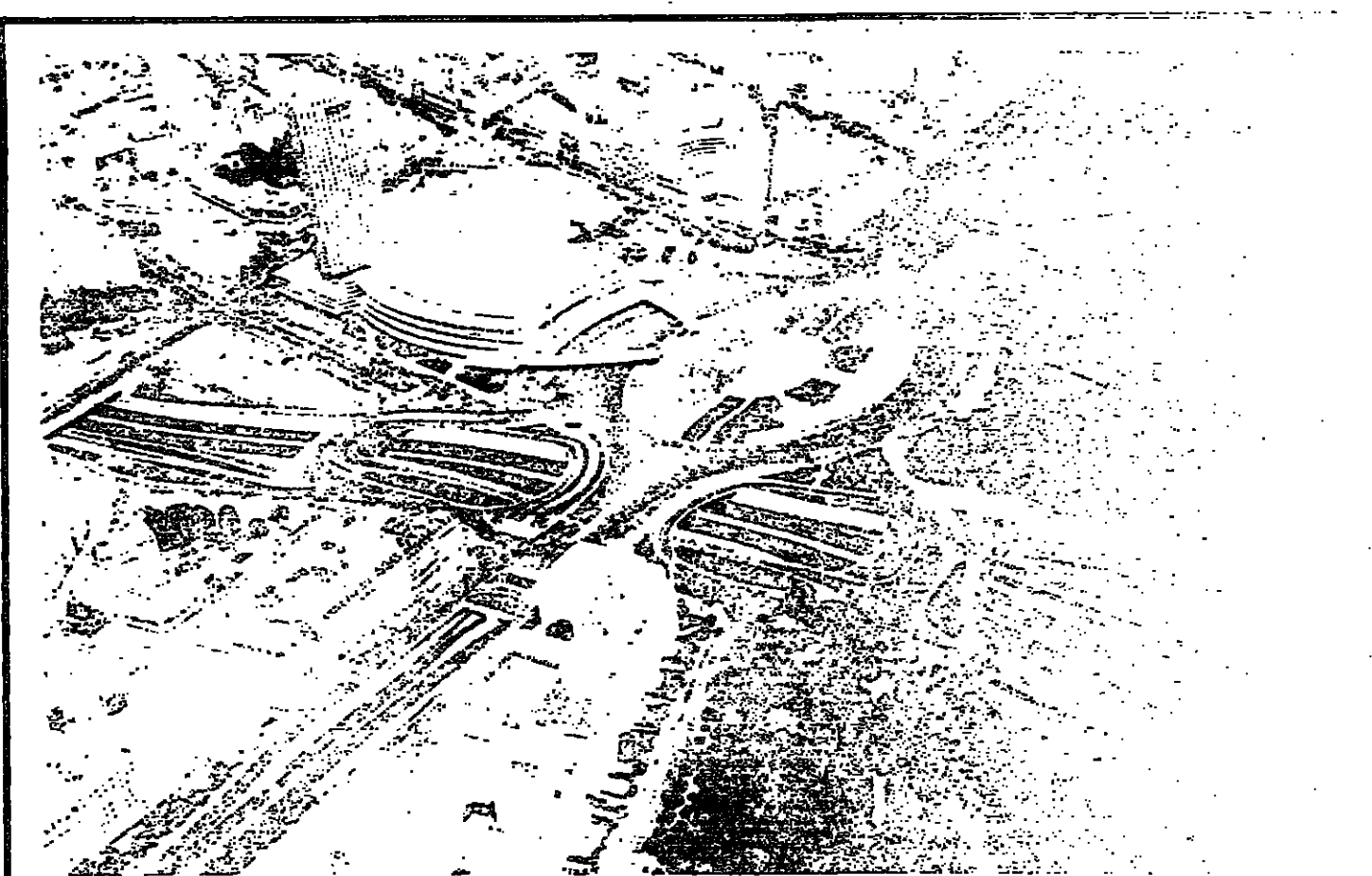
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The interchange on Paris ring motorway at Maillot gate: an example of the know-how displayed and the extent of the works managed by FOUGEROLLE.

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Behind the myth of contemporary art

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is an article by French Ambassador to Jordan **Claude Harel**, in which he examines current trends in the world of art, especially as exemplified by work being done in Paris today.

"MEN ARE rarely contemporary with their own era." This statement is true in most fields, but never so much as in the sphere of art to create is to strike out daringly along new paths.

Paris six years ago celebrated the centenary of Impressionism, and the exhibition to mark the event drew record crowds. But the first impressionist exhibition in 1874 was greeted with scorn, sarcasm and even anger.

Despite the precursors, the eye of art lovers and the general public, at the time, was accustomed to studio painting, perfect in its execution but altogether lacking the living vibrations of colours and the instability of reflections, air and light that make up an ever-changing landscape. The so-called "Childish" style of the impressionists translated the mastery of a technique that was capable of expressing the vision of someone walking amid trees or looking at the sea. But the same person did not find his own vision reproduced spontaneously in a painting by Monet or Renoir - a painting was different, as it should be.

It is said that such a misunderstanding could not occur today. With the Fauvists, Cubists, Surrealists, Abstracts and Hyper-Realists, creation has taken on so many forms that it is now accepted that art amounts to experimentation and change. Some people, in fact, see it exclusively as such, forgetting that innovation and creation are not the same thing, and that an art in the throes of constant experimentation does not always produce a new vision.

To be sure, the misunderstanding still exists, but in slightly different form. Some are interested in art only for what it produces in the way of the new and sensational, while others seek security by burying themselves in the works embodying the techniques of yesterday.

The truth of the matter is that today, as yesterday, men are rarely contemporary with their period.

If the best in present-day art is not always apparent, the explanation lies, as always, in the fact that modern art interests only a limited number of people, those who try to apprehend the world of tomorrow in the forms of the present. This led one modern painter rightly to point out that "basically speaking, we paint for people who already know."

Apart from Chagall and Miro, who are over 80, the works of artists living in Paris are hardly known to the general public. This lack of recognition affects any number of artists in their sixties, and even more the following generation. The fact cannot be avoided: there is a considerable time lag between the work and its audience. More often than not the work is looked upon as precious only upon the death of its creator. This has been the case with the works of Bissiere, Fautrier, Giacometti and de Stael.

Proof that Paris is still very much an active centre of creation lies not only in the number of artists living in the French capital but also in the stunning variety of art forms practised in the city: abstract, lyrical and geometric art, with all the variations between "cold," "warm," "impressionist," "expressionist," "cloud" and "matter" abstract, and then kinetic art, crude art, conceptual art and ludic art. As if this were not enough, there are also the neo-realists and hyperrealists as well as those who challenge or deride art in order to strip it of its sacred character.

But what is a true work of art? We know what it is not: copy, pastiche or the exploitation of a discovery already made to the point of perfection or "academism." Neither is it systematic originality which attracts attention in a temporary manner but which cannot produce a strong lasting work, one that men will treasure through the changing fashions and times to come.

The work of a genuine creator provides one or many answers to the questions that man has never ceased to ask himself.

The Renaissance, for example, had its "conquest of space" - this one pictorial - with the discovery of perspective, a true stroke of genius that had a network of lines converging on a single spot. The "Impressionist revolution" took place because other painters invented a different space, the eye no longer seeing lines - if it had ever seen them - but rather dabs of colours of varying density and intensity.

The painter of today has shown us that light saturates colour rather than brightening it, and that it dissolves and lightens forms rather than accentuating them, just as he has demonstrated that distance does not necessarily end in a horizon but, on the contrary, goes on indefinitely, with scene after



French Ambassador Claude Harel admires a painting in his collection of contemporary art.

scene being multiplied until they appear to topple off the top of the canvas. In doing so he has not so much created a new space as confirmed the existence of something which was vaguely felt to exist; he offered a proof which it did.

Along with this example of a new arrangement of space other innovations can be added: some artists now explore the world of memory, dream and the unexpected, others work with speed, that most modern of things, knowing that it both alters and renews the way in which we see nature: others cast an eye on the many objects the consumer society puts forward and examine the way in which advertising accustoms us to see them. Indeed, modern man looks on things differently than the contemporaries of the impressionists did.

If this is the mission of the work of art, then Paris is just as lively a centre today as yesterday. The "avant garde" is very active, even when it often experiments for the sake of experimentation rather than fulfilling its legitimate mission of paving the way for the world tomorrow. To be sure, every work - even though excellent - cannot be truly creative. It is already enough for some works to be beautiful.

But in art as in life itself - the two are inseparable - beauty is not all. Man also wants a work to be creative.

Without going into the respective creative merits of such artists as Arman, Dubuffet, Hartung, Soulages, Raysse, Vasarely, Vieira da Silva, Olivier Debre and the like we wish to present a few examples of works which we feel have not yet been recognised for their true worth, and to show that our way of seeing things has just as much chance of being renewed and enlarged

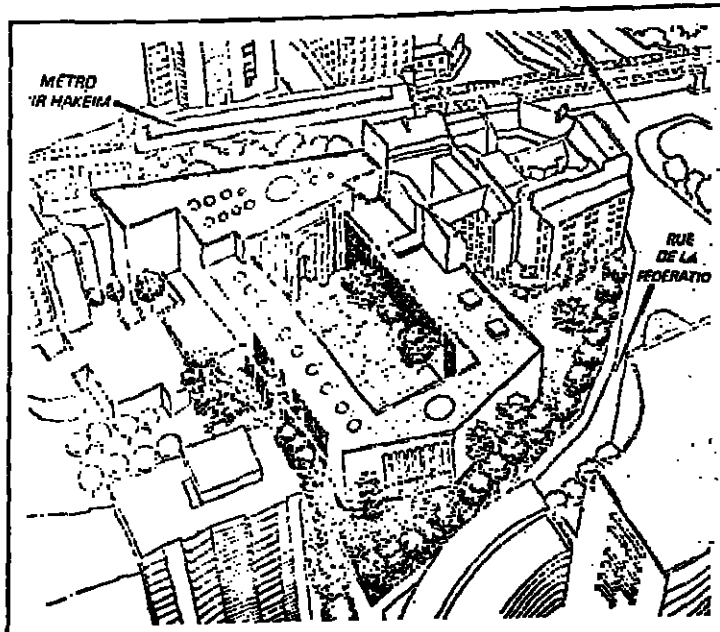
today and tomorrow as it had yesterday.

Born in 1897, Arpad Szaneas has dedicated his work to fulfilling Cezanne's wish to "paint the world in its virginity." His wide landscapes are criss-crossed and animated by forceful lines that prolong them beyond the canvas, making them appear as mere fragments of a much greater lyrical vision. His stretches of river banks, water and sky appear strangely distant as if blurred by light and distance and it would appear, as someone once wrote, that "the objects have disappeared, only their message being redistributed" by a flash of colour, quickly contained, or a barely perceptible jerk of a form.

Raoul Ubac, born in 1910, has something quite different to offer. His vision is that of a universe of forms, furrows, curves and marks that make up the familiar everyday world of man, all stemming as they do from the same melting pot and resembling the beginning of time, although the evocation might just as well be the twilight of the age as the dawn.

Alain de la Bourdonnaye, born in 1930, possesses a highly original manner of working light. Instead of falling on the canvas from the front or laterally, his light surges from within to illuminate the colours and transform them into a translucent matter that shines from a lighting that has been unified and toned by its passage through a filter of colours.

In our attempt to champion Paris as a living art centre we have cited only a few of the outstanding painters working in the capital today. There is no lack of creative painting in the world today and a good amount of it is being done in France.



Drawing of planned institute of the Arab world to be built in Paris

PARIS - The Institute of the Arab World, soon to begin construction here, will be a unique monument to Franco-Arab friendship.

The creation of such an institute was first decided upon by the French cabinet at the end of 1974. After study of the proposal, the president of the republic expounded the aims of the institute in a communiqué issued in 1977.

"The new institute has as its objective the encouragement of knowledge about Arab civilisation and the heritage of Islam, and to further the union of Arab civilisation and the heritage of Islam, and to further the union of Arab and European cultures," the communiqué read.

Shortly afterwards, a foundation was set up by France and 18 Arab countries - including Jordan - to finance the construction of the institute. Important donations have been received from Arab states and large private French and Arab companies. The French government will finance the administrative

expenses of the institute.

It has also donated the land, almost eight and a half dunums in the 15th arrondissement here - on which the centre is to be built.

"This institute will constitute a prestigious homage to the friendship and cooperation between France and the Arab World in one of the most beautiful quarters of Paris," commented the prefect of Paris.

According to him, the design of the institute, already executed by the French architect, Mr. Henri Bernard, "evokes the grand traditions of Islamic architecture and its decorative sense." The design consists of an interior garden of 1,200 square metres around which will be situated a museum, an exposition hall, a library and an auditorium.

Activities of the institute will be financed by annual contributions from the donors. They are expected to include: accelerated instruction in Arabic and French, scholarship programmes for students and technicians, study and research projects,

exchanges between universities and research centres, translation and publication of French and Arabic works, organisation of artistic and radio and television exchanges and creation of a museum of Arab and Islamic art and civilisation.

The donors are also expected to designate contributions for the creation of other centres. Among those being considered are a research centre on the Arab World and its relations with France and Europe, a documentation centre on the contemporary Arab World, a welcoming and orientation centre and hostel for students coming to France, cultural centres and mosques.

The institute, it is hoped, will serve as a channel to facilitate reciprocal access to French and Arab literature, art, science and technology. On a more general level, the institute will contribute to cooperation and the dialogue between Europe and the Arab and Islamic worlds.

A higher council com-

posed of representatives of the founding countries as well as French and Arab personalities will have over the institute of directors, which will be French. It will have 12 members, elected by the high council from among the countries, four being French or Arab designated by the minister of the affairs and two by French officials.

One advantage of the institute is that it will allow states to have a centre which the otherwise not be able to afford on their own.

The 18 countries have agreed to pay the centre as members are: Algeria, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia and South Yemen.

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مكذات الأصل

France and Jordan meet over the mapmaker's table



Director General of JNGC, Mr. Ra'fat Majali (left).



Field Survey work to prove first order network of geodetic points between Doppler points.



Students calculate angles between lines to determine second order geodetic points.



Operator using automatic drawing board for actual plotting of map.

IAN—Though an enter-seldom thought of by average citizen, map-making is the backbone of an efforts in planning. In this vital and fundamental area of development, the French made first major breakthrough in technical assistance to Jordan.

France's contribution in the field has so far been its technical assistance programme to the country. In 1975, hundreds of Jordanians have received or are receiving technical and training in map-making either in France or where six French instructors are posted.

The assistance has been sponsored and coordinated by the French government through the French Mapping Group (FMG), an amalgamation of the Institut Géographique National, the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, COFET, a multinational company specialising in cartography. The two organisations joined forces about years ago.

The assistance comes from a five-year agreement between the two governments in 1975, shortly after the Jordan National Geographic Centre (JNGC) was established.

Jordan's decision to use French assistance to get the map-making centre on its feet is a beneficiary of distinguished three centuries-long Gallic tradition of cartography.

The Iron Napoleon, a great user, is said to have an advantage over his rivals during the campaigns in Italy and at Austerlitz because of the superior maps at his disposal.

Until 1958, all of Jordan's maps were drawn by the British; later they were

executed by the Americans. However, noted Mr. Ra'fat Majali, director general of the JNGC, "a map is a living body; it must constantly be revised and updated. A map of Amman, for example, should be revised every two years."

Mapping is a very expensive proposition and becomes even more so if the work is contracted with foreign companies. As Jordan's need to update old maps and make new ones grew with its surge of development, the government decided that the most practical solution was to set up its own map-making centre.

It was in response to these pressures that the JNGC was founded. In order to meet Jordan's map-making needs, the geographic centre began a programme in October 1975 designed to develop a complete cartographic centre with fully trained personnel and modern equipment.

Mr. Roger Taillibert, designer of the Montreal Olympic Stadium, designed the JD 2 million centre now under construction by a local contractor on the premises of the Royal Scientific Society in Amman. The French firm Drys's Equipment has a JD 603,000 contract to execute the electromechanical works for the new centre.

French involvement in the construction of the new centre, however, is purely coincidental, as the French were given no preference in bids for the project, which is slated for completion in 1981.

In the meantime, the French training programme begun in 1976, is well under way. At present, 70 engineers (enrolled in a

seven-year programme) and assistant engineers (enrolled in a three-year programme) are receiving training in France. They are all on scholarships provided by the French Government.

Mr. Majali explained that other countries had offered to assist Jordan with its geographic centre, "but they couldn't provide the training we needed. They could only take a few students a year. We figured at that rate it would take a century to have the technicians and engineers we needed."

The programme in France, he added, would not provide enough of the needed manpower nor provide it quickly enough. Agreement was reached that Jordan would send university graduates with a B.S. in mathematics to France, where after three years of studying they would become engineers. There are now four graduates here from this programme.

Even with these programmes, Jordan would still have had a serious shortage of trained technicians and assistant engineers. To meet this need, a local training programme was initiated at the JNGC's temporary headquarters in Zarqa in October 1975 with instruction given in English by French experts.

Students have a choice of a 24-month course to become an assistant engineer or a 14-month course to become a technician. The programme is very intensive; an assistant engineer receives as many credit hours of instruction as an M.A. graduate does at the University of Jordan.

By the end of 1981, when the French agreement with the JNGC ends, the centre will have graduated 110 new

assistant engineers and technicians. Altogether, by that time, there will be 280 Jordanian cartographic experts at all levels, who have finished their training either here or in France. Jordanian instructors will then be able to take over the training programme here.

Commented Mr. Majali: "The agreement with France has been very generous. Jordan will have very well-trained manpower in map-making, the only group of their kind in the Middle East, by the time it ends."

It is hoped that the JNGC will become a regional centre. The training programme could well be used for training cartographers for other Arab countries. Future plans include making it a part of the University of Jordan.

The charter of the JNGC is "to make maps", the director said. The simplicity of his statement belies the complexity of the enterprise. A trip to the JNGC to see the training programme of students and their graduates at work affirms this complexity.

One of the biggest orders the centre has to fill is the creation of a geodetic network for Jordan with the help of the FMG. The new network will replace the one now being used, which was made by the British during World War Two.

For the user, a map is the representation, in the practical form of a sheet of paper, of part of the terrestrial surface. This image is obtained by a normal geometric transformation, the projection on to a plane of a large number of points on the earth's surface.

Several of these points are specially marked on the

ground -- usually by a concrete monument -- and their positions determined accurately. They form a basic geodetic network, its points calculated mathematically to which all other points are connected. Benchmarks, which mark the elevation at certain points, are also used in the network.

In Jordan, Doppler points, which measure within a metre's accuracy where a given spot is in relation to the rest of the world, have been determined through the use of transit satellites of the U.S. Navy.

Points of intervisibility between these points have been determined to form what is called the first-order network. Assistant field engineers, whom the centre trains, do map reconnaissance, and then go out in the field to prove the lines and make sure that a theoretical line of visibility between two points is in fact not obstructed.

Technicians, supervised by engineers, then calculate the angles between lines drawn among the first-order points, to determine second order geodetic points. Again, these have to be verified by field trips.

The JNGC is at work on the second order, and will continue to do the third order, of the geodetic network. The very detailed fourth order will be left to the Lands and Surveys Department, which will use it for cadastral purposes (the parceling out of land plots).

It will be some ten years before the centre comes out with a map based on the geodetic network. One of the most time-consuming processes is the verification of names to be used on maps done by field work.

Aerial photographs are

used for the actual plotting of features. The centre hopes in the future to be able to do its own photography, but the specialised aircraft and equipment needed are very expensive. For the present the French Mapping Group caters to most of the centre's needs in this area.

Two pictures of a particular spot are shot within seconds of each other from an aeroplane, so there is at least 60 per cent overlap on the photographs. A ground control team of field technicians goes out to measure points in the photograph and calculate their coordinates on three axes.

Because it is difficult to keep an aircraft absolutely horizontal when aerial photographs are being taken, these photographs must be corrected for distorting tilt against measurements taken on the ground. Using a "rectifier", a corrected mosaic is made by projecting the measured ground points against points on the photograph placed on a special tilting table. The rectified mosaic is then photographed.

Maps are made from the photographs, a process called stereo plotting. The two pictures taken together from the plane are placed side by side in a stereo plotter. Because of their overlap, when the two are viewed simultaneously through lenses, one composite picture, called a "model" appears in three dimensions.

Operators trained at both the assistant engineer and the technician level at the centre can place an optical marker, with great accuracy and use it to follow all the lines and contours on the

photograph. An automatic drawing board is attached, in harmony with the movement of the marker, and thus the object the operator is plotting is recorded as a continuous drawing at a given scale.

Mr. Majali compares this painstaking work to embroidery, a traditional craft of Arab women. Many women, in fact, do work as both plotters and cartographers at the centre.

The cartographers have the responsibility of refining the maps made by the plotters. The two technicians are trained together. Working under the supervision of a senior cartographer, who is an engineer, the cartographer draws the final maps with all place names added.

Another set of technicians, who are trained in photography and printing, carry the map through its final stage of printing. Since much of the impact of a map depends on colour shades, special attention is paid to the printing of coloured plates. Almost all maps for Jordan are now produced and printed at the centre.

In addition to training map-makers and producing maps, the centre is also involved in research and statistical studies. On these lines, one of its most important current undertakings is the production of a series of maps for each of Jordan's governorates. On separate maps, all of the services offered in a governorate -- electricity, water, education facilities, archaeological sites, post offices, etc. -- are

being charted. Some of these maps will go into what is one of the centre's major undertakings: the National Atlas of Jordan. This will be quite a comprehensive mine of information, containing maps and facts on nearly every aspect of Jordan: its history, geography, geology, zoology, botany, economy, culture, trade, transportation, agriculture, health, education communications, religions, antiquities and tourism.

The atlas will take four years to complete and is being prepared in cooperation with different departments and ministries which are helping in the research.

The centre has also been working on a number of other projects commissioned by the government. It is expected that graduates from the centre will be in heavy demand at such places as the Ministry of Public Works and the Lands and Surveys Department and other government agencies.

In the meantime, the JNGC received a boost in regional recognition during the historical conference on Bilad Al Sham (Greater Syria) held here recently.

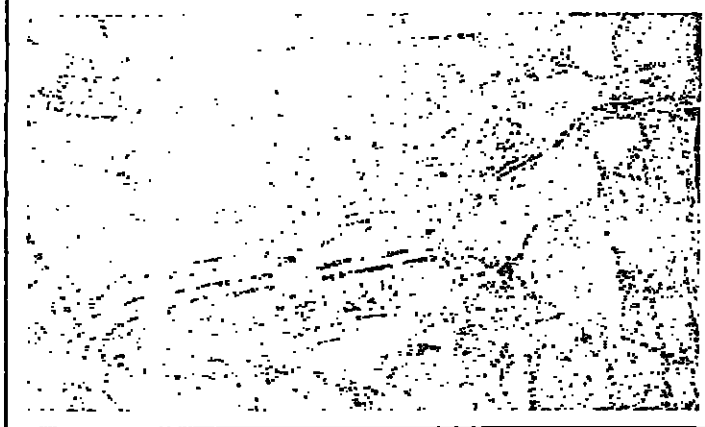
On that occasion, the centre prepared a special display of large historical maps of the Middle East from 1450 B.C. to the present day, as well as maps charting the extent of the Islamic World in each century of Islam. The centre has received so many enquiries about these maps that it is now thinking of producing them commercially.



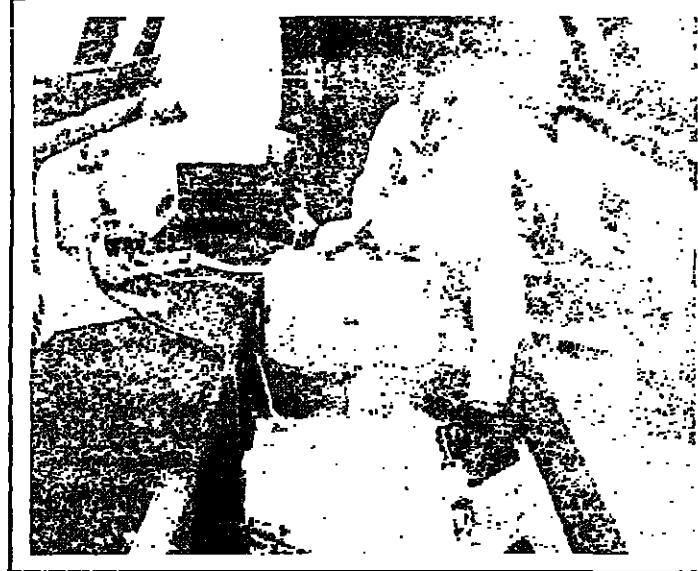
Technician prepares map for printing.



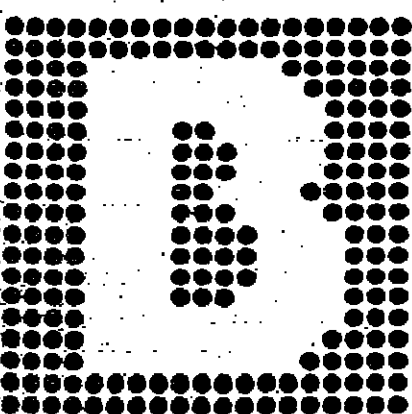
Visitors to JNGC are shown maps produced at the centre.



Aerial photograph with contour interval overlay.



Aircraft similar to that used by the French Mapping Group for aerial photography in Jordan.



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- Mapping at different scales for different purposes. (planning, basic mapping, etc.).
- Orthophotography.
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FMG - Middle East Representative Office: P.O. Box 5112, Tel. 42469, Amman, Jordan.
JNGC - P.O. Box 20214, Tel. 61177-79, Amman, Jordan.

The French Cultural Centre **French culture blossoms in Jordan**

The next big project of technical cooperation between the two countries will be the collaboration — soon to begin — between France's National Centre for Scientific Research and the Royal Scientific Society, in research on the resistance of materials and photovoltaic solar energy.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1.1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.



Language lab at French Cultural Centre in Jabal Luweibdeh

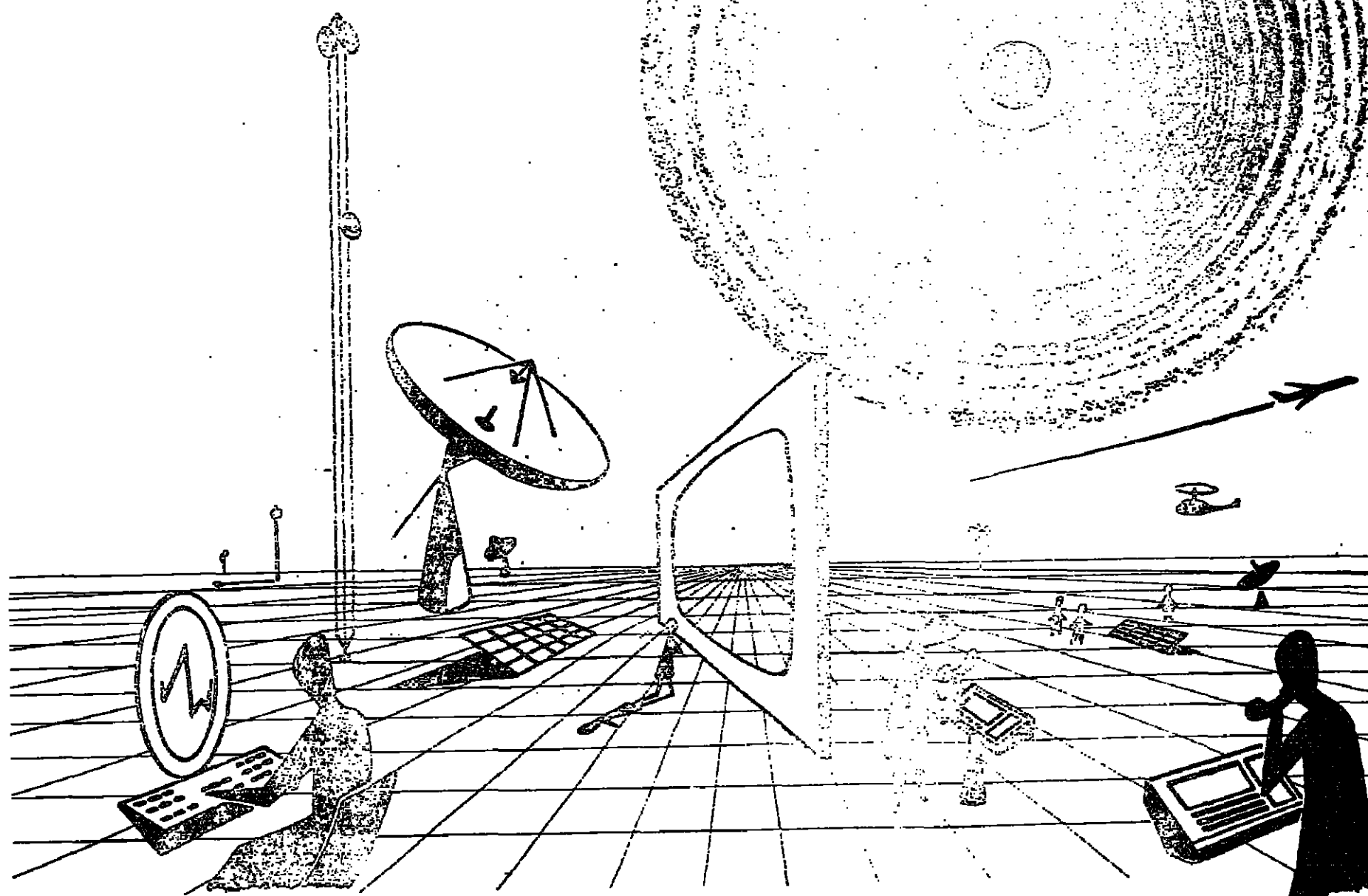
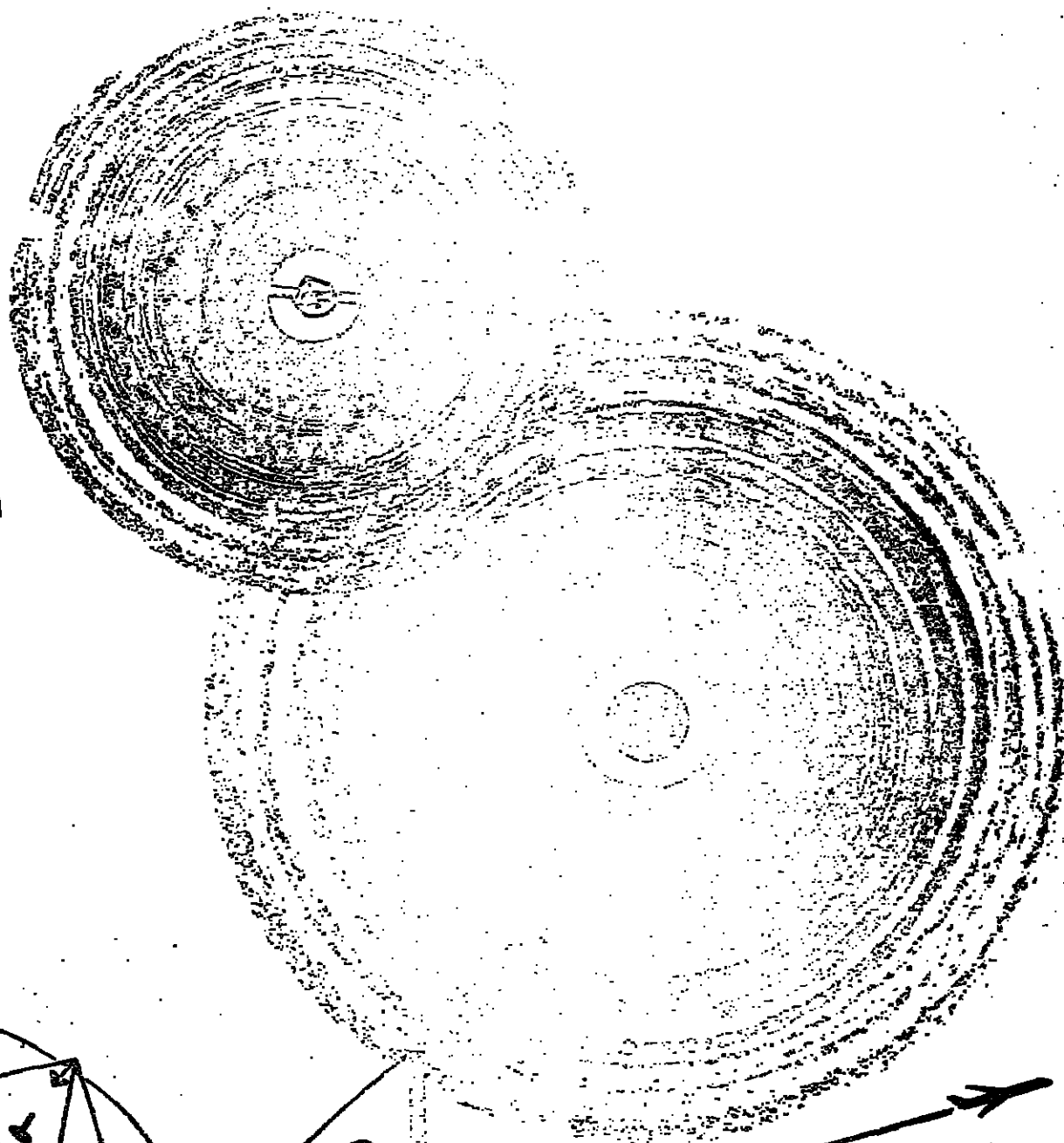
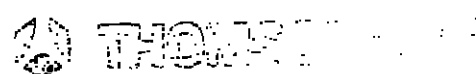
These last appear in a column entitled "Les bonnes adresses" and are signed only by "le petit gastronome." The feature has proved a popular one for its frankness in revealing and rating the shortcomings of popular and expensive restaurants here, as much as for public trust in Gallic culinary tastes.

A large number of the articles are written by the centre's students, who have attempted such topics as a

Beginning in October this the French cultural centre will a video tape programme. The will be made available to the public after they have been shown. The vice Mr. Cloutier expects will be rare because of the large number videotape machines now on the market here. The lending library musical cassettes and sound documentary films will continue usual, he added.

Through its vigorous research and development policy, the company is able to achieve steady advances in telecommunications including cable transmission, fiber optic transmission systems, microwave and space links, public and private telephone networks and telephones, radio communications, radio broadcasting and television. Integration of all the types of equipment manufactured by the company - BSN-BSF enables it to produce complete turnkey systems meeting individual requirements. Experience gained from projects all over the world, technical assistance provided for network design and the possibility of technology transfer addressees, make the BSN-BSF an exceptional associate.

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because of continuous losses Jortel firm keeps 1 job it loses 2 contracts

Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

July 12 — Grand Metropolitan's contract with the hotels and resthouses in Restco to manage the hotel now under construction in Umm Uthaina near Amman will not be affected by the loss of two of the British contracts with Restco, the Jordan Times has learned.

Kawaffaq Fawwaz, the chairman of the company, said last Monday that the cancelled Grand Metropolitan contract to manage resthouses, because of losses over the past year and the U.K. firm's inability to understand the Jordanian mentality.

Metropolitan had signed year contracts with 14 resthouses, including the hotel. The second called company to manage an hotel to be built in Petra as two new resthouses at Jerash.

These contracts were cancelled a week but a third concluded in 1977 with Metropolitan was left unaffected.

A 20-year contract for the rent of the new 300-bed hotel, also known as Umm Uthaina, which has a number of resthouses, was not affected.

Mr. Hikmat, the chairman of the hotel, said that as a result of the loss of the contract, the hotel is being managed by the British firm.

Mr. Hikmat said that the hotel is being managed by the British firm, and that the resthouses are being managed by the Jordanian firm.

Mr. Hikmat said that the hotel is being managed by the British firm, and that the resthouses are being managed by the Jordanian firm.

agreement. He added that the contracts, according to their terms, could be broken at any time if the firm failed to achieve three objectives: generate an income, raise the standard of food and raise the standard of service.

Prior to the year the contract was signed, income from the resthouses underwent a decline, a trend continued under the Grand Metropolitan management. Mr. Hikmat said. He added that since the firm was being paid on the basis of gross turnover and gross operating profits, they had not been losing money on the contracts.

On the other hand, Restco was, in the past two years, it has put JD 300,000 into furnishing and JD 80,000 into kitchen equipment for the resthouses. The government corporation was also paying salaries and expenses for Grand Metropolitan management and support staff working here.

However, the more important reason for breaking the contract was the lack of improvement in food and services at the resthouses, the Restco director said. The corporation, he added, had no "scientific" way of measuring these two things, but it had received an increasing number of complaints not only from private citizens but also from government officials.

"As long as it is we who receive the blame for the resthouses, we may as well take the responsibility for managing them," he said. The corporation, he assured the Jordan Times, has the capability of taking over the resthouses, which it ran for a number of years before 1978.

One important factor behind the dissatisfaction with the Grand Metropolitan services was that a number of out-of-the-way resthouses had either remained closed or in a state of neglect during the past two years.

These resthouses — like the ones at Ramtha and H-4 — were situated on important way-stations for tourists coming from Arab countries or Jordanian nationals leaving or returning home and catered little to Western tourists.

This fact was in large part behind the minister's comment that the British firm had "failed to understand the Jordanian tourist mentality."

Mr. Hikmat emphasised that Restco continues to have complete confidence that Grand Metropolitan can successfully manage the four-star Amman Hotel, where they will not encounter the sorts of problems the resthouses presented.

The management of the Grand Metropolitan here was unavailable for comment on the cancellation of the contracts.



His Majesty King Hussein chairs the cabinet meeting Sunday.

Military dependents to get 20% of places at Jordan's universities

AMMAN, July 13 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein has instructed the Prime Minister, Dr. Qasim Al Rimawi, to allocate 20 per cent of all places in Jordanian universities and higher educational institutes for the children of active and pensioned members of the armed forces and the security forces.

According to the King's instructions, these students will receive scholarships from the government.

King Hussein, accompanied by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Lawzi, visited the prime minister's office at noon today and met with Dr. Rimawi. The King headed a cabinet meeting, at which the

cabinet decided on measures to implement the royal instructions.

Also today, King Hussein received at the Prime Ministry the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organisation, Mr. Habib Chatti. During the meeting, they discussed the results of the extraordinary meeting of Islamic foreign ministers.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, July 13 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable of good wishes to French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on the occasion of Bastille Day, the French national day. In his cable King Hussein praised the good relations between Jordan and France and wished the French people progress and prosperity.

AMMAN, July 13 (JNA) — The health affairs section at Amman Municipality is redoubling its efforts in the control of food supplies during the month of Ramadan, a municipality spokesman said. He added that a campaign of inspection of stores, restaurants and commercial centres in Amman is under way to determine the fitness of food supplies for human consumption. In this connection, he said, a municipality team today destroyed 12,482 cartons of tinned juice that had gone bad. The spokesman warned merchants against putting such food supplies on sale.

AMMAN, July 13 (JNA) — Police patrols in the eastern desert region Sunday seized a pickup truck carrying contraband, a spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said today. He said that among the smuggled goods were 50 radio sets and 65 radio-cassette recorders. The vehicle and the goods, seized at a point between H-4 and H-5 pumping stations, were confiscated and the smugglers referred to customs authorities, the spokesman said.

AMMAN, July 13 (JNA) — The Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) have concluded an agreement on cooperation in several scientific projects. Under the agreement, the RSS undertakes to conduct a general study of the environment in Palestinian refugee camps, to hold training courses for technicians in solar energy, to hold a seminar on the priorities of development in the Arab World, to carry out a project for developing the management

of scientific research centres and to find means of simplifying scientific material for Arab students.

AMMAN, July 13 (JT) — A contract was signed this morning between India's public company, Rail India Technical and Economics Services (RITES), and Jordan's Ministry of Transport for technical and supervisory assistance to the Aqaba Railway Corporation. Mr. Ali Suheimat, minister of state for prime ministry affairs and minister of transport, and Mr. R. Parthasarathy, managing director of RITES, signed the contract in the presence of the Indian Ambassador, Mr. Abdul Ghani Goni. The value of the contract is about JD 2,28,000. Under this contract 27 Indian engineers, supervisors and technicians will work in Jordan for a period of two years.

AMMAN, July 13 (JT) — Amman Municipality will take part in the 16th session of the permanent bureau of the Arab Cities Organisation which will be held in the Saudi Arabian city of Taif on July 26. A municipality spokesman said that Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni will attend the two day session.

AMMAN, July 13 (JNA) — Arab Health Ministers who concluded a conference in Amman, visited the University of Jordan today and met with a number of officials. The ministers toured the university's faculties and were briefed on the education system and university activities.

AMMAN, July 13 (JT) — The Director General of the Arab Labour Organisation, Mr. Hashimi Banani will arrive here July 21 at the head of a delegation on a three-day visit to Jordan. During the visit he will hold talks with a number of officials on ways of strengthening relations between the organisation and Jordan particularly in matters related to the health and safety of labourers, and on the possibility of drawing up a bilateral agreement for technical cooperation.

People...in the news

AMONG THE many duties of a high official of an Arab organisation is that of travelling all over the Arab world, as Mr. Raja Elissa, secretary general of the Arab Distributors' Union, can testify.

Recently returned from Casablanca, Mr. Elissa said that the meeting of the union's board held there from July 3 to 6 discussed, among other things, the touchy issue of Egyptian publications, which are allowed into some Arab countries but not others.

Mr. Elissa, who owns the Jordan Distribution Agency, said the board also discussed means of facilitating the distribution of Arab publications among Arab states, the exchanges of publications with non-Arab ones and subjects on the agenda of the Arab distributors' conference soon to be held in San Francisco.

He added that the Arab union seeks to expand into a bigger organisation that would group all information unions under the umbrella of

the Arab League. The union's headquarters are based in Beirut and Cairo, in addition to its regional offices.

SPENDING the three summer months in the scorching heat of the desert is what the Arab government is to be wished even for an enemy. But where else would PhD candidate Ahmad Oweidi Abbadi want to spend his time away from Cambridge University?

Mr. Abbadi arrived here last week and has a detailed plan for his work in the Jordanian desert. The result of his systematic research will be the subject of a thesis to be accepted at the university's Department of Anthropology, the treatise entitled

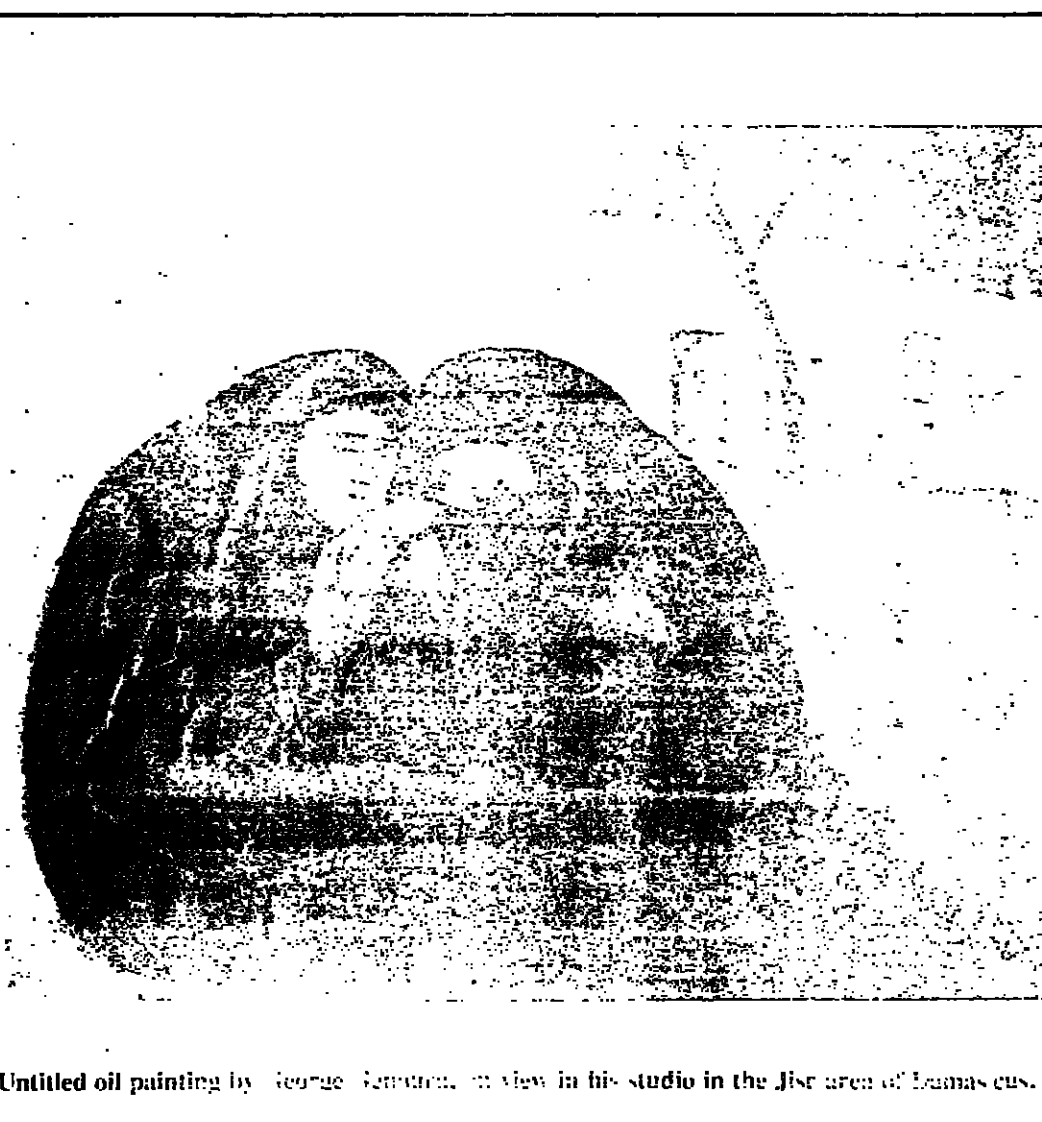
Jordan's Processes Among the Bedouins of Jordan, with reference to the settlement of Bedouins in Trans-Jordan

between 1900 and 1978. Mr. Abbadi, 31, was director of relations at the Public Security Directorate until he joined Cambridge as a postgraduate student. He has written a series of books on the Bedouins and a number of television scripts dealing with life in the desert.

A HAPPY occasion took place at the home of the British consul, Sunday, June 29, when he celebrated at the wedding of his daughter, Miss Rosemary, to Mr. Mark Andrew Jones, a British businessman. Mrs. Rosemary Jones was the bride.

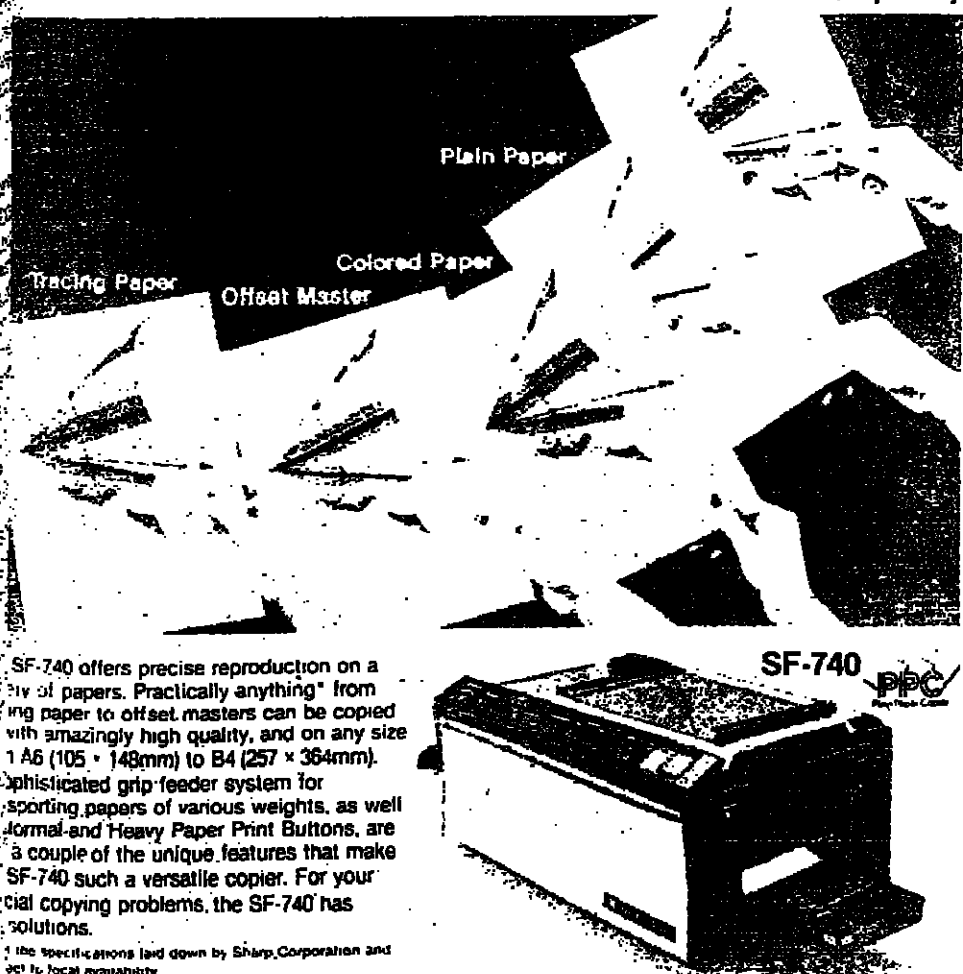
The wedding was officiated by the Rev. Canon Mr. Steve Buckley, who was in Amman for over three years. Another guest, Mr. Ray Terry, was also present.

The ceremony was attended by a group of friends who celebrated the event in the traditional Jordanian style.



Untitled oil painting by George Gherghel, on view in his studio in the Jisr area of Damascus.

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Proposed U.S. tax cut provokes controversy

WASHINGTON, July 13 (R) — Americans are unlikely to know before October how much of a tax cut they can expect in 1981, or even if they are to get one at all, according to Treasury Secretary William Miller.

The issue of a cut, to stimulate the ailing U.S. economy and to please the voters in the run-up to the Nov. 4 general election, has been a subject of heated debate in Congress and on the campaign trail.

Mr. Miller, in an interview yesterday, attacked Republican presidential candidate, Mr. Ronald Reagan for what he called irresponsible electioneering in advocating a 10 per cent across the board tax cut.

It would cost about \$57 billion in revenue in 1985 and, Mr. Miller said, anyone who could maintain a strong defence and run a government with so little revenue would be a miracle worker.

The Carter administration would not propose any cut for 1981 before October. Ideally, the president would not discuss his intentions until Congress recessed on Oct. 4. Indeed, there might not be a tax cut, he said.

Republicans introduced bills in Congress to enact Mr. Reagan's tax-cut proposals, but they were defeated by the Democrats as being inflationary, though many of them are keen to enact alternative proposals before the election.

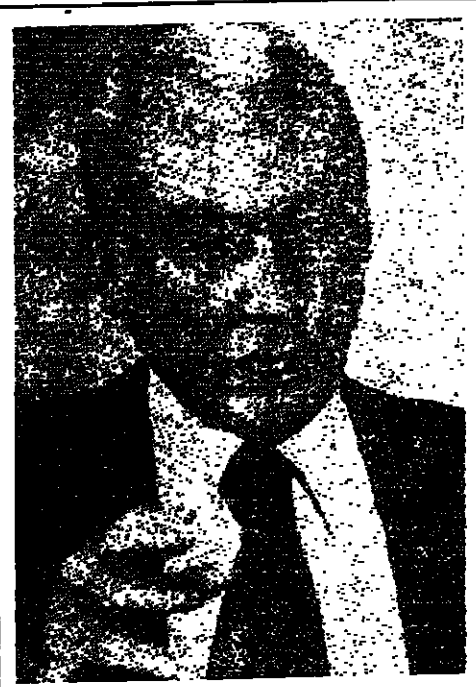
Mr. Miller said the president might decide within the next few days to set out in mid-year economic report due on July 21 a broad outline of tax proposals.

One reason why the Reagan proposals were not acceptable was that they were weakening the dollar. Markets believed that the proposals, and likely Democratic options, were inflationary.

Mr. Miller also believed the 1980 budget deficit would be substantially bigger than the \$37 billion forecast and one senior official said it could be \$60 billion.

The administration had abandoned its hopes for a 1981 balanced budget, mainly because of the recession and the defeat of Mr. Carter's proposal to tax excess oil company profits, Mr. Miller said.

He thought the ailing Chrysler Corporation was likely to tap \$1.2 to \$1.3 billion of its \$1.5 billion rescue loan in 1980, but was also



G. William Miller

likely to start making a profit again because of demand for its fuel-efficient K-cars, to be marketed soon.

The Carter administration would seek to help the recovery of the auto industry by persuading

Japan to curb exports of compact cars to the United States.

As a bargaining counter, Mr. Carter might offer to cut or remove a 25 per cent levy on imports of light truck bodies. Mr. Miller said.

Polish labourers demand compensation

WARSAW, July 12 (R) — New rounds of wage bargaining went on in Polish factories yesterday and workers in the country's biggest truck plant were reported to be demanding pay increases to compensate for rises in the price of meat.

The dissident self-defence committee (KOR) said management at the truck plant in the eastern city of Lublin were negotiating with the workers who began a series of stoppages.

KOR said more than 21 factories had been affected by similar trouble since the new meat prices were introduced on July 1 as part

of an austerity programme implemented by the communist government.

An official spokesman said last night that he expected negotiations at other factories and he conceded that the discussions between shopfloor delegations and management amounted to free collective bargaining.

But the spokesman, Mr. Miroslaw Wojciechowski, said the new pay increases were being strictly tied to productivity deals and the introduction of more efficient labour norms.

"It's part of a programme to permit great flexibility and put the

economy on a sounder footing," Mr. Wojciechowski said.

"What's happening is in line with government policy."

His statement seemed to indicate that the authorities, who were initially caught by surprise by the workers' protests, were aiming to exploit the situation by encouraging a long-awaited shakeup in industry.

The official communist newspaper *Trybuna Ludu*, echoing this line, complained yesterday of slackening productivity, shoddy goods, forged statistical reports and indiscipline in factories. The newspaper said it was intolerable

that wages should grow while productivity fell.

"Wages have been growing faster than production which has caused more money to stream into the market than goods," *Trybuna Ludu* said. "Factories are not only paying for low productivity, they also are paying twice — first for the time wasted on manufacturing shoddy products and then for the time needed to remove the defects." The official paper added: "Factory managers are also forging statistical reports by artificially boosting the planned production rates in order to pay higher wages."

Morocco halts phosphate cooperation with Iran, Togo

CASABLANCA, July 13 (R) — King Hassan decided yesterday that Morocco will stop cooperating in the phosphate industry with countries like Iran and Togo which are hostile to Morocco over the question of the Western Sahara, officials said.

Iran and Togo are among 40

countries which have officially recognised the "Saharan Arab Democratic Republic" (SADR), proclaimed by the Algerian-backed Polisario Front which wants independence for the Western Sahara controlled by Morocco for over four years.

The King announced his deci-

sion when inaugurating the new headquarters in Casablanca of the state mining and marketing agency which runs the Moroccan phosphate industry.

Officials said "relations of cooperation in the field of phosphates" would be "broken off" with the countries concerned.

It was not immediately clear whether this also meant that Morocco would cease exporting phosphate rock and derivatives to them. Phosphates are the mainstay of the Moroccan economy and the country is the world's largest exporter of phosphates, used to make fertilisers.

Economic News Briefs

Kuwait ups ownerships in Savoy Hotels

KUWAIT, July 13 (AP) — Kuwait has purchased 2,450,000 additional shares of London Savoy Hotels Company, in a deal amounting to about \$6 million, finance ministry officials said yesterday.

The officials, who did not wish to be identified, said the deal was concluded by the Kuwait Investment Office in London, which is controlled by the ministry.

With the new shares purchased from the Commonwealth and British Maritime Group, Kuwait now owns 10.25 per cent of the Savoy Group's shares, they added.

Japan to undertake mineral survey in Oman

MUSCAT, July 13 (R) — Japan will undertake a mineral survey in Oman under a technical cooperation agreement signed here yesterday.

The Japanese government pay for the three-year survey, starting next October, covering 5,500 square kilometres in Dhofar, in the south, and Jaalan in the north, the information ministry said. In addition to oil and copper, the Oman is known to have chrome, manganese, iron, nickel, lead, zinc, asbestos and quartzites.

IDB invests in Sudan's Development Bank

BAHRAIN, July 13 (R) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) has agreed to participate in the capital of the Sudan Development Bank with a contribution of \$5.24 million, the official Saudi Press Agency reported today.

The head of the Jeddah-based IDB, Dr. Ahmad Mohammad Ali, and the managing director of the Sudanese bank, Dr. Mahmoud Mohammad Noor, signed the agreement in Jeddah

yesterday, the agency said. Set up in 1974, the IDB has 40 member countries but is financed by oil-producing Arab states.

Wholesale prices in Iran rise by 3

TEHRAN, July 13 (R) — Wholesale prices in Iran rose 3 per cent in the first quarter of the Persian year beginning 1 compared with the first quarter of the previous year, newspapers reported today.

At the end of the last Persian year, prices stood at 33, above the level of the previous year.

Central bank figures were quoted as showing that in recent month, ending June 21, wholesale prices rose 2, above the May level. No comparative figure was in available.

Food and clothing prices rose sharply, standing at 4 above their year-ago levels at the end of the quarter. All goods and livestock rose 5.5 per cent.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RA

U.S. dollar	290.50/292.50	French franc	
U.K. sterling	690.10/694.10	Dutch guilder	
West German mark	166.80/167.80	Swedish crown	
Swiss franc	181.50/182.50	Belgian franc	
Italian lire		Japanese yen	
(for every 100)	35.00/35.20	(for every 100)	

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 14, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You need to take things easy and not make any drastic changes for your best interests at this time. Make definite plans to have more security in the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Wait until the afternoon before handling an important financial matter. You have talent that needs expression.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) An associate may appear disagreeable in the morning but later is most cooperative. Show courtesy to family members.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Despite sluggishness you can accomplish a great deal if you apply yourself seriously to the tasks at hand. Be logical.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Find out what is needed to gain your aims and then go to the right sources for important data.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't make those chary day that could jeopardize the future for you. Spend with long-time friends in the evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You may feel it want to break away from annoying situations, but fulfill. Show more generosity.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't argue with and use that Libra charm to ingratiate them in good graces. Express happiness.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) It is best to follow rule and regulation that applies to you, even though may seem unfair. Be wise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Being with friends in the evening is fine since they can be helpful in present activities.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be objective in personal affairs and get good results. Delve into outside activities.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't leave a set-up for some foolish reason, or you could regret it. Be sure to keep promises you've made.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put new ideas to work will help improve your environment, but don't get anything that is valuable.

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مركز من الأصل

Jordan Times Sports Roundup

Olympics host talent, joy amid criticism

COW, July 13 (R) — A tiny bundle of energy, a 14-year-old girl named Jana is already the darling of the Olympic village. She is a tiny, freckle-faced, freckle-faced girl who emerged from the Moscow Olympic village and is now a star.

Jana, or "Pippa" as her Czechoslovakian teammates call her, is a 1.41 metres tall, 14-year-old girl who emerged from the Moscow Olympic village and is now a star.

She is a tiny, freckle-faced, freckle-faced girl who emerged from the Moscow Olympic village and is now a star. She is a tiny, freckle-faced, freckle-faced girl who emerged from the Moscow Olympic village and is now a star.

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OREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
1980 by Chicago Tribune

As South, vulnerable, sold: 076 ♠ A4 ♣ AKQJ983 bidding has proceeded: West North East Pass 2NT Pass Pass 3♣ Pass

What do you bid now? Partner has done well to encourage you. He made a negative bid and then bid a suit which you are void. There is something about your hand which warrants undertaking a seven-trick contract at 3♣, or probing for a 4-4 fit. Barring most unfavorable distribution, you should be a spread for nine tricks at no trump now that probably need not fear opponents reeling off a number of spade tricks. See no trump is the bid you should make.

Neither vulnerable, as you hold: 076 ♠ A4 ♣ AKQJ983 bidding has proceeded: West North East Pass 3NT Pass

What do you bid now? You have a better than even chance of making a slam, but you must think that you have enough to make a move. Partner almost surely has a good hand in a black suit, heart fit is unlikely. And set that your high cards outside your long suits, or weakens the hand's value.

Neither vulnerable, as you hold: 076 ♠ A4 ♣ AKQJ983 bidding has proceeded: West North East Pass 3NT Pass

What do you bid now? Surely you cannot settle for a small slam, but you can only be invited. You need the information to make a jump shift. Three hearts will unnecessarily crowd the auction. We suggest a simpler approach. Respond two spades, rebid three diamonds then jump to six spades. This should give partner an accurate picture of your hand.

hand—good trumps and hearts, the red suit aces and a singleton club.

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: 076 ♠ A4 ♣ AKQJ983 bidding has proceeded: West North East Pass 2NT Pass Pass 3♣ Pass

What do you bid now? A—Possession of a seven-card suit, even if it is a major, does not give you license to introduce it at the three-level. Partner surely has a six-card spade suit for his rebid, so you have a known eight-card fit. Since partner may not have even one heart, pass, while you're still at a level where the opponents will find it difficult to double you.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: 076 ♠ A4 ♣ AKQJ983 bidding has proceeded: West North East Pass 2NT Pass Pass 3♣ Pass

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: 076 ♠ A4 ♣ AKQJ983 bidding has proceeded: West North East Pass 2NT Pass Pass 3♣ Pass

What do you bid now? A—If our heart and spade holdings had been reversed, we would have jumped in hearts—perhaps even to game. As it is, we don't want to jump raise partner with only three trumps, and our hand isn't good enough for a jump shift. Since a jump to three diamonds would not be forcing and partner might pass fearing a misfit when game in a major is a laydown, a process of elimination leads us to the only sensible rebid—one spade—to see what partner will do.

The athletes, some sporting the wide-brimmed, wicker-mesh headbands, listened to the music and invited everyone to join them.

On the other hand, bidders and wrestlers from Afghanistan became the immediate focus of attention yesterday when they appeared for sparring practice at the Moscow Olympic village.

The Afghan press corps said there were 13 in the team, including one wrestler, but a Russian who answered the team's telephone, said Afghanistan had in fact sent 15 boxers and wrestlers.

The sportsmen now in Moscow seemed happy to chat with the press, in broken English, as long as the conversation steered clear of politics. They said their brightest Olympic prospect was Abdol Sidqi Zargari, 22, a wrestler with 10 wins to his credit in international championships. By contrast, the boxers looked well below medal-winning standards.

The Olympic movement has been in turmoil since President Carter called for a boycott of the Moscow Games because of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

The first games in Olympic history to take place in a communist country have already been stripped of many of the best athletes, by the withdrawal of the United States, of teams from about 60 other countries and some individual sportsmen is sympathy with the boycott.

The Soviet media have countered the boycott with a barrage of propaganda, claiming the U.S. and countries following its example are trying to wreck the Olympic movement.

But athletes of the Soviet host organizing committee, while they may not be happy, are obviously unhappy at the prospect of a boycott, and a dwindling number of sportsmen.

The athletes, due to be televised on the day, July 19, were shown in a parade in front of thousands of schoolchildren, students, and young men and women earlier this week and its director, Anatoly Solovtsov, said he was hoping to inject the event with the spirit of the Olympic Games.

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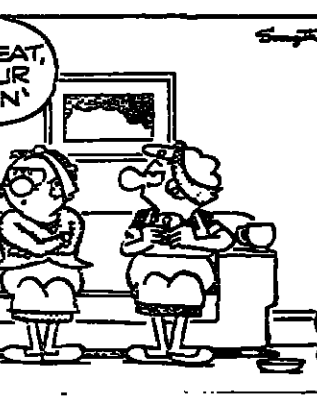
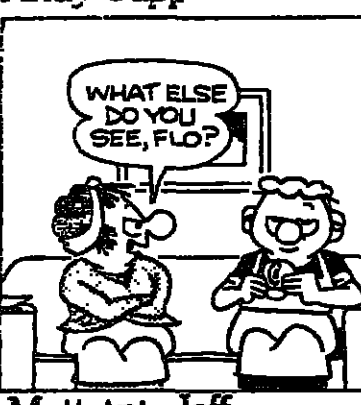
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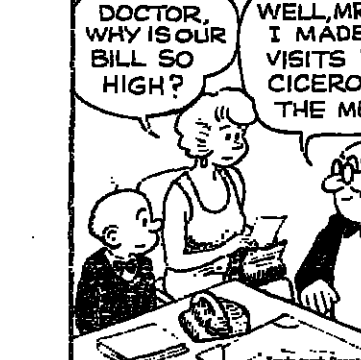
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Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff

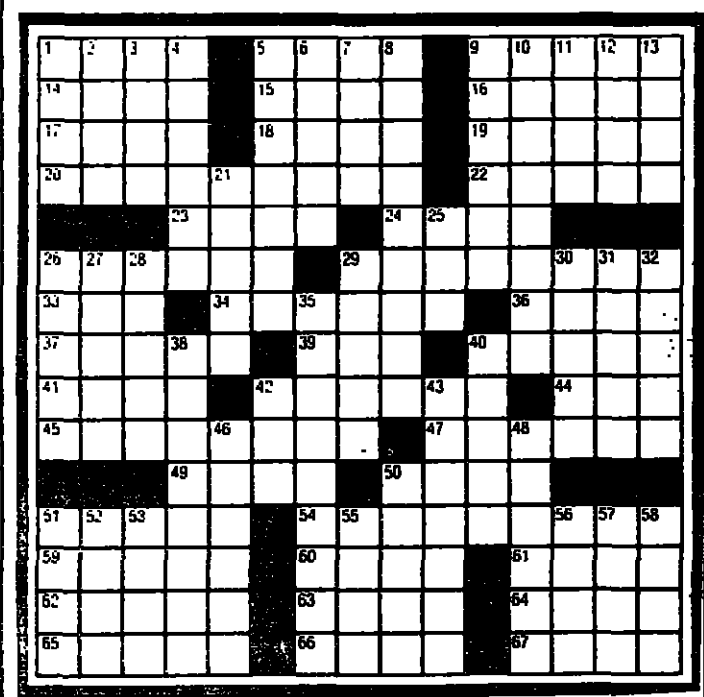


THE Daily Crossword by Kathryn Righter

ACROSS	29 Alluring	59 Department of France	21 Verner or Dinsmore
1 Senectuous	33 Seal	60 Yorkshire river	25 Souffle ingredient
5 Jota	34 Running, but not in gear	61 Adriatic wind	26 Part of a loaf
9 Scottish philosopher	36 Not any	62 Balance sheet item	27 Esteem
15 Money in Verona	37 Combine	63 Sheeting place of a beast	30 Certain sculptures
16 Showery month	39 Like: suff.	64 Latin abbr.	31 Point on the skull
17 Seed cover	40 Open courts	65 Requires help	32 Come to an end
18 In the distance	41 Cracker or jerk	66 French titles	35 Paneling motif
19 Book part	42 New	67 Based upon wisdom	38 Meddled
20 Admiral or monarch	43 Call for	1 Pursuer of Moby Dick	40 Mature
22 Zestful	44 Quavers	2 Hindu spiritual guide	42 Diminutive suffix
23 Charity	45 Wolflike	3 Give off	43 Click beetle
24 Scoff	46 Hammer part	4 River deposits	46 Viciousness caps
26 Step in square dancing	49 Public promenade	5 Frightened	48 Annapolis freshmen
	51 Young eel	6 Family quarrels	50 Face the —
	54 What 20A might do	7 Uttered	51 Dash
		8 Girls' slippers	52 Fail to keep
		9 Secure	53 Holding device
		10 Manifest	55 Hawaiian feast
		11 Messenger of the gods	56 Agenda
		12 Flax fluff	57 Toot one's horn
		13 Weaver's reed	58 Eli

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS	DOWN
1. Jota	1. Pursuer of Moby Dick
2. Scottish philosopher	2. Hindu spiritual guide
3. Money in Verona	3. Give off
4. Showery month	4. River deposits
5. Seed cover	5. Frightened
6. In the distance	6. Family quarrels
7. Book part	7. Uttered
8. Admiral or monarch	8. Girls' slippers
9. Zestful	9. Secure
10. Charity	10. Manifest
11. Scoff	11. Messenger of the gods
12. Step in square dancing	12. Flax fluff
	13. Weaver's reed



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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YINSH
HYSIF
GYSSAR
REBUPS



Print answer here: _____ & _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MERCY OZONE HALVED LEEWAY
Answer: What he got in his shoulder, as was to be expected—A "WRENCH"

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

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